FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW COMMENTS ON PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING COMMUNIQUE

LD211938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] As reported earlier, the 2-day conference of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries ended in Warsaw yesterday. Here is our commentary on this subject. Wojciech Bogdanowicz at the microphone:

The results of the meeting have been summed up in an eight point communique and though the text is devoid of any ambigous formulations I should like to draw your attention to a few problems.

The communique contains sharp, even very sharp, contentions. There is a passage dealing with the anxiety of the Warsaw Pact in connection with the current international situation which, in the opinion of the participants at the meeting, results from the further activation of imperialist policy from the position of strength, confrontation and hegemony, violation of the independence and soverignty of states and interference in their domestic affairs.

This latter accusation is, in my opinion, an allusion to the current events in Poland. The passage from the communique quoted by me constitutes therefore a diagnosis of the international climate. This is a sharp passage but a passage constituting only a minor part of the text. The remaining seven points of chapters consist of proposals for the improvement of the international climate, a stuffy climate, which makes life difficult for all, irrespective of nationality of convictions.

First of all the communique refers to the forthcoming Madrid meeting of representatives of countries which, years ago in Helsinki, signed the Final Act of the CSCE. In the opinion of the participants in the Warsaw conference the Madrid meeting provides an opportunity to continue the policy of detente. But the exploitation of this opportunity will depend on the will of those who participate.

The Madrid meeting could also provide an opportunity to adopt an important decision on the convening of a European disarmament conference. It would be a good thing if that conference took place in Warsaw. It must be admitted that these proposals contain no facile optimism, as the international situation is not conducive to it. But there is the readiness to conduct talks. This is testified by the formulation about the building of means of trust as the first stage for the all-Europe conference.

In addition to a sharp diagnosis we also have in the communique cautious hope, that the still existing opportunities for the improvement of international relations will be exploited and that the chance provided by detente will not be squandered. The policy of detente has not got a sensible and acceptable alternative this sentence from the communique about the Warsaw conference I could accept as my own.

WARSAW PACT MINISTERS' MEETING ASSESSES PROSPECTS FOR CSCE

LD220808 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Oct (PAP)--Preparations for the meeting in Madrid of representatives of states signatories of the CSCE Final Act, the need to undertake by this forum a decision on the calling of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe were the key questions discussed at their successive sessions by heads of diplomacy of fraternal socialist countries. These questions constitute an essential element of the development of an all-European process which acquired in Helsinki a shape arousing much hope.

During the exchange of opinions the ministers of foreign affairs of the states parties to the Warsaw Treaty unanimously confirmed the purposefulness and correctness of the evaluation of the present international situation contained in the declaration of the political consultative committee.

During the session and, next, during the meeting at the PUWP Central Committee, attended by the PUWP CC First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, it was stressed that the concrete, constructive proposals put forth in the above mentioned declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of May 15, 1980 became even more urgent. These are realistic proposals, permeated with a desire to strengthen detente, with the spirit of respect for equal rights, independence and sovereignty of nations, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, and ensuring to all countries the right to an independent development and progress.

Let us recall, the states parties to the Warsaw Treaty, conscious of their responsibility to their own nations and the nations of the world, while appealing to heads of states, governments, and to all social forces had formulated then a developed programme of the construction of peace and measures of building international confidence. The issues which had been granted the rank of supreme importance had been in particular the necessity to prevent the growth of armed forces and armaments, the observance of all decisions of the Helsinki charter and creation of conditions favouring their implementation. It is indispensable to urgently reach an agreement in the on-going negotiations concerning various domains of limiting and halting the arms race as well as an agreement on the immediate opening of business-like talks on further steps that are ripe to be undertaken in this area. The supreme objective, well understood by all people of good will is: no more war.

Practically, the nearest task is to ensure success of Madrid meeting, to which our states attach a great significance believing that it should produce a real progress in the easing of tension in Europe and paving the road for international cooperation. In this context, it would be particularly desirable to achieve the convening of a European conference on military detente and disarmament. Throughout the entire period that have passed since the signing of the Helsinki decisions, the socialist states have been giving an expression to their conviction that the structure of detente should be built from all elements guaranteeing confidence and fruitful cooperation, security and peace, that detente should be a universal process and embrace the political, social, economic and military spheres.

A conference which the public opinion would gladly see to be held in Warsaw, would constitute an immense step forward in the strivings of all realistically-minded politicians. These strivings are met half-way by the initiatives of socialist states, to mention the Soviet one on the nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe or the new, essential steps presented in the proposals made on July 10 of this year by the countries of socialist community participating in the Vienna negotiations. Attention is being drawn to these fundamental issues in the communique of the latest session of the foreign ministers of the countries-parties to the Warsaw Treaty. The range and significance of problems which were discussed at this session were an evidence of close cooperation of the allied states. So was the atmosphere of fraternal friendship that accompanied the debates.

YUGOSLAV COMMENTATOR ON WARSAW PACT POSITION ON CSCE

LD212136 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Zoran Zlatanovic commentary]

[Text] Ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Pact countries, at their meeting in Warsaw, established the political platform with which these countries are going to Madrid next month. Their meeting here in Warsaw was planned as far back as May this year. The Warsaw meeting was also fairly short, but two sessions established the attitude of Eastern Europe towards the issues of cooperation and security on our continent.

The communique of the Warsaw meeting published by today's press seems to place greater emphasis on the questions of security, disarmament and military relaxation. It deals to a lesser extent with issues of cooperation, while the so-called third basket of Helsinki--the human rights issue over which most disagreements at the Belgrade meeting of the Conference on European Cooperation and Security had been--was not even mentioned. Last year, however, diplomatic heads of Warsaw Pact countries, at a similar meeting in Budapest, while discussing the situation in Europe, devoted a special section to the question of human rights.

Now, in all likelihood they decided that they did not need to deal with this question in Madrid. But they do attach great significance to the Madrid meeting precisely because of the complex international situation which prevails throughout the world. The Madrid meeting--the diplomatic heads of the Warsaw Pact stress--should be used to confirm the policy of the relaxation of tension. The success in Madrid--the message from here is--will depend on the political will of all of its participants. In Madrid--the message from here also says--no actions should be taken which would lead to political confrontations.

TOASTS, COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT BY GREEK PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS

Zhivkov Toast

AU151912 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Oct 80 pp 1,2

[Toast by Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian State Council Chairman, at an official dinner in Sofia in honor of Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Republic of Greece, on 12 October]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President, esteemed guests from neighborly Greece, dear comrades, I suppose that all people of good will, both in Bulgaria and Greece, can feel our great joy in welcoming once more as our dear guest Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Republic of Greece. The bright atmosphere of sincerity, mutual trust and understanding has already asserted itself in our meetings, which have become a tradition. The visit I paid last year to the beautiful and hospitable country of Greece proceeded in an atmosphere which was as bright as that reigning today.

In order to meet, we have to travel in two different directions: You go north and we go south. However, such geographical terms are only relative, since we go only a few hundred kilometers and are still on our common Balkan Peninsula. In your country as well as ours, the political meteorologists note and have remarked for several years on the same atmosphere of sincere warmth, mutual affection and common hope for peace and cooperation.

Mr President, throughout the years that have elapsed we mapped out the path which, according to our deep conviction as leaders of two neighborly countries, should be unrelentingly followed. This path indicates a development of large-scale, mutually advantageous cooperation in various sectors. I think that our conscience is clear in as much as the present state of relations between Bulgaria and Greece, as well as the prospects for the future development of these relations, give us reasons for great satisfaction.

The considerable successes achieved in consolidating good neighborliness, cooperation and understanding between our countries and peoples set a good example for the manner in which states with different socioeconomic and political systems can live in peace and understanding, provided that political realism, goodwill and a constructive approach prevail. They can not only live in peace, but also actively cooperate with each other, because peaceful coexistence is a dynamic, bilateral process which demands constant efforts and unrelenting creative contribution.

We are convinced that the opportunities for a further, ascending development of our mutual relations are much greater than our hitherto achieved successes in this connection. Such opportunities are constantly increasing, in turn, because the economic and scientific-technical potential of the two countries is growing, because their cultural standards are steadily expanding, and also because the needs for more intense mutual cultural relations are also constantly increasing.

Our people greet the thousands of citizens of Greece who visit Bulgaria with unmistakable friendliness. We must worthily appreciate these innumerable personal contacts among common people, since these people are the creators of both nations' material and intellectual values, these people are the patriots of their own countries, and they preferred friendship to enmity a long time ago.

As chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and as an exponent of our people's feelings, I would like to stress your personal contribution, Mr Karamanlis, to all our achieved successes. Today and in the future your name will be linked to this spirit of good neighborliness, to the aspiration for mutual understanding, and to a constructive approach as regards the topical issues of our time.

You and I are the representatives of a generation which has seen much and has lived through many trials. We have lived through experiences which the young generations should better learn about only from their history books. Personally, I am proud to be able to call Mr Karamanlis--the outstanding Balkan and European statesman, a politician with a deep sense of responsibility and realism as regards the destinies of his nation and the destinies of peace throughout the world--I am proud to always be able to call the esteemed Mr Karamanlis my personal friend.

Esteemed Mr President, I will not tell you anything new in reassuring you once more that all Bulgarian people, all our generations wish to live in peace and work in peace. They wish to create material and cultural goods, and they aspire to live and develop as fullfledged human individuals.

The international policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria is determined solely by the will of the Bulgarian people, who wish for peace and security in the Balkans, in the Mediterranean and in Europe, as well as throughout the world. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is promoting and will continue to promote a consistent policy of consolidating peace and security in the Balkans through the development of solid contacts with the Republic of Greece, as well as with the other neighboring states. We are convinced that we will thus make our constructive contribution to the cause of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

As to the question of Cyprus, our stand is well-known and unchanging. This stand has always been and still is one of principle. This stand is based on our respect for both the Cypriot Greeks and Cypriot Turks, as well as on the vital necessity that these two peoples should live together in friendship and full understanding. We are in favor of a peaceful and just settlement of the Cypriot question, based on the observance of the independence, territorial integrity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus in accordance with the interests of both Cypriot Greeks and Cypriot Turks, for the sake of peace and understanding in that area.

The attempts of certain retrograde forces, which exacerbated the international atmosphere throughout these last years in fanning armed conflicts, have been recently a cause of serious concern to us.

I am talking about the Middle East, for example, which is close to our two countries. We do not see any other method of settling the Middle East problem except through the implementation of the UN resolutions, through the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the area of east Jerusalem. We do not see any other method of settling the problem except through the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine and their right to self-determination, as well as their right to create their own state. We do not see any other method of settling the problem except through guaranteeing the security of all countries situated in that part of the world.

I am also talking about the Persian Gulf area, where a dangerous military conflict between Iran and Irqq has erupted, a conflict which is likely to introduce a split in the Arab world and bleed the two fighting states white, a fact which would be to the detriment of both the Iranian and Iraqi people. The years that followed World War II demonstrated that such misunderstandings and controversies among states can be overcome through peaceful negotiations. Let us hope that wisdom and realism will be manifested and that the only correct path will be chosen, namely, the path of ending military conflict and the path of political settlement.

I do not intend to deal with all the international problems today. I would like to reiterate again: Peace is the only alternative of our contemporary world--so that people may live on the earth, so that there can be life on our planet. The interests of mankind's very existence demand that we pursue our policy of detente and expand it. These interests insist that political detente be complemented by military detente.

It is necessary to limit and then stop the arms race. It is necessary to adopt concrete measures aimed at alleviating confrontation and at going over to disarmament. Common sense must prevail over the madness of universal destruction!

It is with such expectations that we are going to the Madrid meeting.

We are glad that our two countries views on some of the most basic problems of our epoch are similiar.

Mr President, both the Bulgarian and Greek peoples are ancient peoples and they have a great past. As neighboring peoples we look forward to the future, a future in which the essence of our political, economic and cultural cooperation will steadily improve and be intensified. The olive tree is not only a simple tree which bears splendid fruit. The olive branch is a symbol. It is a symbol of peace and mutual trust among peoples of good will. Many centuries ago the Greek people created this unfading symbol of faith and life. Mr Karamanlis, all of us, all people, statesmen, politicians and public figures, are all obliged to stop the arsonists of thermonuclear war. We are obliged to rescue mankind from its ruin! Our peoples are small in number, but their responsibilities as regards the threat to destroy human civilization is great, because their contribution to this civilization is great.

Thank you, esteemed Mr President, for the readiness with which you accepted the invitation to once again visit our country. Through you, we convey wishes for advancement and prosperity to the people of Greece.

I propose a toast:

To the progress and prosperity of the Republic of Greece!

To the friendship and cooperation between our two peoples!

To the health of the president, Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis!

To the health of all our guests from neighborly Greece!

To the health of all those here present!

Karamanlis Toast

AU131523 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Report on toast by Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of Greece, at a 12 October official dinner given in his honor by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council]

[Text] Sofia, 13 Oct (BTA)--"In a divided and anarchy-swept world, pushed from one crisis to another, our present meeting acquires particular importance. Our countries, although small, can contribute within the framework of their capacity to consolidation of tranquility in our region and to the limiting of threats to world peace", stressed Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of Greece, in his speech.

He pointed out that Greek-Bulgarian relations continue their ascending development in all spheres of life. "And there are not only possibilities for their further development, but present is a political will to understand the needs of the two countries and to overcome any obstacles which may eventually appear", added Mr Karamanlis.

The guest emphasized that Greco-Bulgarian relations with their impressive level of development set an example of cooperation between states of different political, economic and social systems.

"This development of our relations, besides everything else, has favourably influenced the climate in our region. The Balkan Peninsula is setting an example of peaceful coexistence and cooperation in a world torn apart by violence and arbitrariness.

"On the other hand, the promotion of inter-Balkan cooperation to concrete economic and technological spheres will prove useful not only for the peoples of our region but for Europe in general", stressed the Greek president further.

Speaking of the international situation, he emphasized that it is developing in a manner creating acute anxiety for the future. "Local wars, civil wars, acutest social and economic problems are shaking mankind and threatening world peace. Almost all nations are overcome by a feeling of uncertainly springing up from mutual distrust now reigning in international relations. And this feeling can be overcome only through gradual disarmament and controlled equalibrium of forces, on the lowest possible level", pointed out Mr Karamanlis.

He also noted that the return to detente and consolidation of world peace will depend on the outcome of the conference in Madrid.

Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis underlined that the hostilities between Iraq and Iran, besides the casualties and material damage to the two countries, are threatening with conflagration of the whole region with catastrophic consequences for it and for the world economy. "Greece wishes the soonest halting of these hostilities and the settling of the outstanding issues with peaceful means", emphasized he.

Analyzing the Middle East crisis, Mr Karamanlis noted that in order to settle justly and honestly the Palestinian issue, which is the counterpiece of the crisis, the Palestinians' right to self-determination should be recognized, the right to existence of all states in that region within acknowledged and secure frontiers, as well as to ensure the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) participation in the settling of the problem.

"The colonizing of the Western Bank and the arbitrary changing of Jerusalem's statute are raising additional obstacles before the settling of the problem", underlined he.

Dwelling on the situation in Afghanistan, the guest pointed out that it has the character of a local crisis with wider consequences and dangers. The Greek leader emphasized that in this crisis, too, political will can provide political settling on the basis of the principles of non-interference in internal affairs and respect for the integrity, independence and neutrality of that country. "It is the right of the Afghan people to choose their own regime without any foreign interference".

Speaking of the Cyprus issue, Mr Karamanlis stated that it has exacerbated. "The intercommunity talks started a few days ago under the auspices of the UN secretary general open up possibilities for its settling. The use of these possibilities will depend mainly on the Turkish attitude and the determination of the United Nations. At the negotiations table morals and justice will be set once more against violence", stressed the Greek president.

Joint Communique

AU172022 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text of joint communique issued 14 October in Sofia on 12-15 October visit by Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis]

[Text] Following an invitation by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, K. Karamanlis, president of the Greek Republic, accompanied by Foreign Minister Mitsotakis, paid an official friendly visit to Bulgaria from 12-15 October 1980. During his visit the president of the Greek Republic visited economic complexes and sites of cultural and historical interest in Sofia, Plovdiv and Pravets. [paragraph continues]

The president of the Greek Republic and the chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria held talks in a constructive spirit, in an atmosphere of trust and friendship which corresponds to the feelings of the peoples of the two countries. During the talks, bilateral relations and international problems of joint interest were examined. During the examination of bilateral relations, Mr Karamanlis and Mr Zhivkov ascertained that the relations of continuing friendship which have been built between Greece and Bulgaria on the basis of respect, and on the principles of equality, independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, nonintervention in internal affairs, and mutual interest correspond to the interests of the two peoples and are a significant factor in consolidating peace and good neighborliness in the Balkans. The two parties expressed their common desire for the deepening and further consolidation of these relations on a mutually beneficial and long-lasting basis. During the talks it was stressed with satisfaction that the goals, which emerged as a result of meetings held at highest levels are being successfully fulfilled. It was agreed that meetings between the two leaders should continue in the future. The two parties observed that contacts and the exchange of viewpoints between the representatives of the governments of the Greek Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on bilateral and international issues thus far have contributed significantly to the positive development of Bulgarian-Greek relations in various fields. The contacts between the parliaments of the two countries also have contributed to the development of these relations. They also agreed that contacts between leaders continue at various levels and in various fields.

Economic Relations

Special attention was paid to commercial and economic relations between the two countries. The two parties evaluated positively the activities which the special committee for economic cooperation has carried out so far and agreed that the eighth meeting of the committee should be held as soon as possible. The two parties underlined with special satisfaction that commercial exchanges are continuing to actively develop. The two parties agreed that it is necessary to take all necessary measures which will also guarantee the harmonious development of these exchanges in the future, thus contributing to the increasing development of economic relations as a whole. The two parties stressed the importance of the "coordinated instructions for the further development of Greek-Bulgarian relations up to 1985" that were signed in Corfu in 1979, and reaffirmed their desire to totally implement the provisions which are included in that document. After noting that there are always unexploited possibilities for the promotion of economic cooperation, the two parties expressed their determination to accelerate negotiations for the introduction of new kinds of long-term agreements on economic cooperation, for example, on supplies of complete installations, creation of joint ventures, etc.

Waters of the Nestos River

In connection with the waters of the Nestos River, it was agreed that a committee of Bulgarian experts should visit Greece shortly to be briefed on the plans and needs of Greece as the Greek technicians who recently visited Bulgaria were briefed on Bulgarian plans and needs. The two foreign ministers will meet within 3 months for the purpose of elaborating on the basis of the technicians' studies, a final solution within the spirit of existing agreements and good neighborliness which will allow the utilization of the Nestos waters to mutual benefit. The two parties positively stressed that cultural and scientific cooperation between Greece and Bulgaria is making significant progress. They agreed to continue the development of exchanges and contacts in the scientific, cultural, athletic and tourism fields on the basis of agreements that have been signed and on the program of scientific and cultural exchanges which will help the countries become better acquainted with each other's cultural traditions and aid the rapprochement of the two peoples. The Bulgarian side briefed the Greek side on preparations for the celebration of the 1300th anniversary of the establishment of the Bulgarian state.

Great Identity of Views on a Number of Problems

After examining problems in international affairs in detail, President Karamanlis and Chairman Zhivkov determined that the two countries hold similar positions on a number of problems. The two parties anxiously stressed the deterioration of the international situation and confirmed the decision of the Greek Republic and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to aid the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and the world and to take effective measures suitable for contributing to the improvement of the international situation, the consolidation and development of the process of detente, and the elimination of hotbeds of tension.

Regarding international relations, the two parties also stressed the significance which their countries attach in respect to the principles of nonuse of violence or the threat of the use of violence, nonintervention in internal affairs and the peaceful solution of differences in accordance with the UN Charter. The two parties stressed the need for complete and continuous implementation of the CSCE Final Act by all the states which participated in that conference. On this occasion they expressed the hope that the meeting in Madrid will be held within a constructive spirit and will achieve success, thus contributing to the strengthening of detente and security for the development of cooperation in Europe and the world.

For this reason they supported the adoption by the Madrid meeting of a clear mandate for convening a disarmament conference in Europe whose objective would be to take practical measures for building trust, to be followed by an effective process of disarmament.

The two parties stated that specific preventive measures should be taken regarding the arms race so that disarmament may be attained in both the conventional and the nuclear fields, a disarmament whose final aim would be general, complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

They expressed the hope for fruitful results from the talks in Vienna as soon as possible and for the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe on the basis of the principle of nonviolation of the security of all countries including those under special status. They declared their support for the conclusion of an international treaty on the nonuse of violence in international relations.

The Balkans

The two parties paid special attention to the situation in the Balkans and stressed that the consolidation of peace, security and cooperation in this area constitutes a contribution to detente in Europe and the world. They agreed to encourage the development of relations of good neighborliness and cooperation among Balkan countries and reiterated their agreement to continue bilateral and multilateral cooperation on specific issues of common interest. In this sense the two parties supported the convening of meetings by experts from the Balkan countries for the purpose of implementing specific proposals on the fields for which agreements in principle had been reached during the Corfu talks in 1979, that is, transport, telecommunications, energy, the environment and veterinary protection.

The Cyprus Issue

The two parties examined the situation in Cyprus which constitutes a threat to peace and stability in the area and expressed their support for a just and permanent solution of the problem on the basis of respect for the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus within the framework of UN resolutions. They expressed the hope that the resumption of the negotiations under the auspices of the UN secretary general will achieve positive results.

The two parties anxiously noted the dangerous situation in the Middle East. The two parties are convinced that a just and permanent solution of the crisis cannot be achieved except through the complete Israeli withdrawal from all Arab lands occupied in 1967, the recognition of the inalienable right of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination including the right to establish a state, and the guarantee of the sovereignty and security of all states in that area. The two parties supported the participation of all interested parties in this settlement including the PLO.

The two parties expressed their anxiety in connection with the armed clash between Iraq and Iran and supported the end of military activities and the solution of differences between the two countries through peaceful means.

The two parties supported the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the consolidation of peace and international security on the basis of strict adherence to the UN Charter by all states.

Other problems of international affairs were also examined. The two leaders of the states expressed their satisfaction with the meeting and talks that took place and also expressed their certainty that these talks will contribute to the further development of Bulgarian-Greek relations and the strengthening of the friendship between the two neighboring peoples.

President Karamanlis invited chairman Todor Zhivkov, of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to visit Greece. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN ON INTERFERENCE IN KAMPUCHEA

AU171904 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] New York, 17 Oct (BTA)--Bulgaria is resolutely against the attempts at involving and using the United Nations organisation for interference in the home affairs of sovereign and independent Kampuchea. Expressing an attitude on the artificially created and imposed on the UN issue on the situation in Kampuchea, Bulgaria's permanent representative in the world organisation Boris Tsvetkov emphasized at the regular plenary session of the General Assembly that already during the preliminary working sittings the Bulgarian delegation explicitly objected to the including of this issue on the agenda of the opened session. Because in this case, he said, it is a question of a blatant violation of the very UN Charter restraining the world organisation from any right to interfere with the affairs of whatever state.

Expressing a stand on the resolution draft proposed by the ASEAN group of countries the Bulgarian representative emphasized that Bulgaria's delegation absolutely denounced it. Because, he added, it not only does not give any objective evaluation of the situation in Kampuchean but in actual fact it is an attempt at forcing decisions which correspond neither to the interests of the Kampuchean people themselves nor to the interests of the other peoples of that area. The resolution draft is openly opposing the interests of peace and security all over the world.

Mr Boris Tsvetkov said: "The victory-crowned struggle of the Kampuchean people impeded the mercenary plans of the imperialist and hegemonic forces for establishing their domination in that part of the world. This is the reason why these forces are now trying to impute their own goals and intentions to other, distorting the real nature of the international help extended by the Vietnamese people.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV CONGRATULATES CUBAN COUNTERPART

AU162152 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has sent a telegram to Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of Cuba, in which the most sincere congratualtions are expressed on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Cuba.

The telegram expresses satisfaction at the fact that Bulgarian-Cuban cooperation, based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in closest cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union and the other countries belonging to the socialist community, has most widely developed in all sectors of life and in all activities of the two countries and people.

The telegram expresses confidence that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Cuba will continue to expand and develop also in future to the benefit of our two peoples, in the interest of the socialist community, and in the interests of peace and security throughout the world.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE OPENS IN SOFIA

AU211327 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] The 12th session of ministers of higher education from socialist countries is opening at the Boyana Residence tomorrow. Delegations from the SRV, Cuba, the GDR, Laos, Mongolia, Romania and the Soviet Union have arrived in Sofia to participate in the conference. At Sofia airport the delegates were welcomed by deputy ministers of education, scientists and scholars, as well as by outstanding figures in the educational field.

Further Reportage

AU211115 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Summary] "The 12th conference of the ministers of higher education from the socialist countries began at Boyana Residence today. Comrade Georgi Yordanov and Prof Dr Nikola Stefanov, chief of Education and Science Department at the BCP Central Committee, attended the conference which was chaired by Prof Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education.

"Ilyana Konstantinova, Bulgarian radio correspondent, reports on the morning's session of the conference.

[Begin Konstantinova recording] "This morning's session discussed control in the educational system and the quality in training specialists in Soviet higher educational establishments. Vasiliy (Severtsev), member of the Soviet delegation, made a detailed report analyzing the traditional forms of control and stressing the need for changes and introduction of new forms of work according to the requirements of life." [end recording]

In his report, Vasiliy (Severtsev) said that "the delegations of 11 countries" will discuss the special trends in the development of higher education for 1981-85, prognosis up to 1990, strengthening the cooperation and training specialists for the developing countries at the various educational establishments of the socialist countries.

The conference is continuing its work.

Lao Delegate

AU211326 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] On 20 October Phoumi Vongvichit, minister of education, sports and religious affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and deputy premier, who is visiting Bulgaria, met with the leadership of the Ministry of National Education. Minister Aleksandur Fol briefed the guest on the basic issue of Bulgarian education and the tasks solved at present in implementing the educational reform.

BRIEFS

TANKER FOR USSR--The shipbuilders of the Ivan Dimitrov combine in Ruse have launched a 5,000-ton tanker, the last of the series for 1980 which was built at the order of the Sovimport all-Soviet association. This was the 52d tanker of its kind built in this combine. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Oct 80 AU]

SOVIET DELEGATION--Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, has received the delegation of the committee for physical culture and sports at the Soviet Council of Ministers led by its chairman and chairman of the Soviet Olympic Committee Sergey Pavlov, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 17 Oct 80 AU]

SRV DELEGATION --Sofia, 16 Oct (BTA)--Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received a delegation of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam, led by Mr (Bui Than Khiet), candidate-member of the CC of the Vietnamese Communist Party and head of the science and education department. At the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides discussed questions of cooperation between the two fraternal parties, of education and organization of science. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 16 Oct 80 AU]

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE--A national scientific-technical conference on the subject of radio location and radio relay lines opened in Varna today. In addition to Bulgarian scientists and experts, the conference is attended by delegates from the Soviet Union and Poland. The conference will last 3 days and about 60 reports will be read in connection with most recent achievements in this area. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 17 Oct 80 AU]

DELEGATION TO PORTUGAL--In implementing the cooperation plan signed between the BCP and the Portuguese Communist Party, a BCP Central Committee delegation has left for Portugal under the leadership of Petur Balevski, member of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Lovech Okrug BCP Committee. The delegation will become acquainted with the work of the Portuguese communists in the local party administration organs. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Oct 80 AU]

MACHINE-BUILDERS HOLIDAY--Experts and workers from the enterprises of the machine-building industry gathered in Botevgrad today to celebrate their forthcoming professional holiday--the machine-building workers's holiday. The festive meeting was attended by Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Vasil Khubchev, minister of electronics and electrical engineering read a report. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Oct 80 AU]

WALESA 'LITTLE CONCERNED' WITH POLISH WORKERS' REAL INTERESTS

LD212228 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Lech Walesa, leader of the so-called new Polish trade union Solidarity, is currently making a tour of southern Poland in a style which Western press agencies compare with the manner in which Western politicians lead their election campaigns. Before the beginning of the tour Walesa and his companions stopped at Warsaw to meet with Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski who promised them full support for their course of action.

The meaning of this support is obvious: With the blessing of the primate of the Polish Roman Catholic Church it will be easier for Walesa to spread his ideas about the so-called restoration of Poland. Walesa has not concealed for several weeks now what sort of restoration he has in mind. At a time when the restoration of the Polish economy, that is, the restoration of its normal operation and of its normal work rhythm, requires the maximum work effort of all Polish people, Walesa dares to state to Western press agencies that the new unions have not yet called for enhanced work effort by Polish workers and that they will do so when they deem it the right move.

Walesa increasingly proves from day to day that he is little concerned with the real interests of the Polish working people and that he is much more concerned with satisfying the interests of the antisocialist forces which enabled him to come to the head of the strike movement in Gdansk in the August strikes.

VACLAV HULA RETURNS FROM CUBA 21 OCTOBER

LD212130 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Vaclav Hula, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, returned from Cuba today.

CPCZ SENDS CONDOLENCES TO ITALIAN CP ON LONGO DEATH

AU201517 Prague RUDE PRAVO In Czech 18 Oct 80 p 1

["Z"-signed report: "Condolences to the PCI"]

[Text] Prague, 17 October--The CPCZ Central Committee sent a telegram of condolences to the PCI Central Committee on the death of PCI Chairman Luigi Longo.

The telegram says that the CPCZ Central Committee received with great grief the news of PCI Chairman Luigi Longo's death. All Czechoslovak communists and all our people knew Luigi Longo as one of the founders of the PCI, a firm leading figure of antifascist struggle, longstanding PCI secretary general, loyal internationalist and unshakeable fighter for peace. By dint of his activity, Luigi Longo acquired extraordinary prestige in the international communist and workers movement.

His entire life was closely linked with the struggle of the Italian workers class and the international revolutionary movement. Luigi Longo deserves great personal credit for the development of friendly relations and cooperation between our two parties.

We deeply bow to the memory of Comrade Luigi Longo, who gave all his rich revolutionary experience and his entire life to the services of communism.

CPCZ CONGRATULATES DPRK PARTY CONGRESS

AU141732 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Oct 80 p 1

[Report signed (Z): "Message of Greetings to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party"]

[Text] Prague, 10 Oct--The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party [KWP].

At the beginning of the message, the CPCZ Central Committee conveys to the delegates of the KWP Congress and all Korean communists cordial congratulations and most sincere greetings on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the KWP's founding and its sixth congress.

The holding of the Sixth KWP Congress in the period of the 35th anniversary of its founding, the message says, is an opportunity to assess not only the results of the work of Korean communists and all Korean people in the years that have passed since the last congress, but also, above all, during the party's entire existence. The nations of Socialist Czechoslovakia which achieved their freedom and national independence thanks to the historic victory of the Soviet Union over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, the same as the fraternal people of your country, have embarked on the path of building a new society. Our people have been following with profound sympathy the establishment of the DPRK and the construction successes of the Korean working people on the road of socialist construction. At the time of the struggle of the Korean people against imperialist aggression, our people did not stand aside and extended comprehensive support to them.

The message values the successes achieved by the Korean people under the leadership of the KWP headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee, in the development of the national economy. It expresses the conviction that the endeavors of the Korean working people, in close alliance with the people of the other countries of the socialist community, will yield a new, significant prosperity, strengthen the DPRK's potential and increase its international authority.

The CPCZ and all working people of the CSSR, the message continues, fully support the fulfillment of the yearning of the fraternal Korean people for a peaceful unification of their country on democratic foundations. They support the just and constructive steps of the DPRK aimed at the goal, and are of the opinion that the most important prerequisite for achieving a unified Korea and reducing tension on the Korean Peninsula and in the entire Far East region is the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from the southern part of the country.

The message says that the ties of friendship and broad cooperation between our parties and countries are strengthening. The visit to the DPRK in June 1973 by a Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, has been a great contribution to their further development.

The concluding part of the CPCZ Central Committee message stresses: Our party, government and people are firmly determined to further develop comprehensive cooperation on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and with the joint efforts of the Czechoslovak and Korean people to contribute to the further strengthening of the unity of the socialist countries and to spreading the influence of real socialism. All this is in the interest of our two countries and in the interest of ensuring lasting peace, democracy and social progress in the world.

Husak Greets Kim Il-song

LD151641 Prague CTK in English 1527 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 15 Oct (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak sent a telegram of congratulation Wednesday [15 October] to President of the Korean People's Democratic Republic Kim Il-song on his re-election as general secretary of the Korean Party of Labour Central Committee.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE PDRY COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU151312 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Oct 80 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to PDRY"]

[Text] Prague, 13 Oct (CTK)--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee secretary general and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the PDRY's national day to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the PDRY.

The telegram says, among other things: "The Czechoslovak people follow with sincere sympathy the determined struggle of the people of your country in building a new, socially just society and highly value the results which they achieved under the leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party on the path of revolutionary changes and in defense of their country's independence and sovereignty. We appreciate the PDRY's significant contribution to the endeavors of progressive forces for a peaceful and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East and to ensuring the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine and its determined resistance to the attempts of imperialism, Zionism and reaction to subjugate that part of the world to their aggressive imperialist plans that endanger peace and progress in the world."

The concluding part of the telegram expresses the conviction that the mutual relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties and countries will continue to successfully deepen and expand for the benefit of the Czechoslovak and Yemeni peoples, in the interest of peace and progress in the world.

On the same occasion, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, congratulated Salim Salih Muhammad, PDRY minister of foreign affairs.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES AFGHAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD211338 Prague CTK in English 1103 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 21 Oct (CETEKA)--Chairman of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions Karel Hoffmann received here Tuesday visiting delegation of the Afghan Trade Union Central Council, led by its Secretary Hassan Spahi.

A protocol on cooperation between the two trade union organizations for 1981-1982 was signed at the close of the visit by Afghan trade unionists which ended Tuesday.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH YUGOSLAVIA CONCLUDED

AU201429 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Oct 80 p 2

["For Further Development of Relations"]

[Text] Prague, 16 Oct (CTK)--A protocol was signed on Thursday [16 October] in Prague on the 16th session of the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The document, which sums up the results of the talks, was signed by CSSR Deputy Premier Jindrich Zahradnik and Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

It states that at the session both sides expressed appreciation for the results achieved in developing mutual economic relations since the preceding session, held last May in Belgrade. The development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the SFRY was also assessed positively. It was stressed, in particular, that the planned increase in the exchange of goods had been greatly exceeded and amounted to almost $5 billion.

That also creates favorable prerequisites for the development of relations in the economic and scientific-technical sphere in the coming 5-year period.

At its 16th session the committee dealt with preparation of a long-term agreement on Czechoslovak-Yugoslav economic and scientific-technical cooperation for the 1981-1985 period. Special emphasis was placed on the need to develop higher forms of cooperation, such as production cooperation and specialization, especially in engineering. The exchange of scientific information and technical know-how is also intended to become more intensive in the coming period.

On the same day the SFRY delegation led by Bogoljub Nedeljkovic left Prague by air for home. At Ruzyne Airport the guests were seen off by CSSR Deputy Premier Jindrich Zahradnik and other officials. Miodrag Vlahovic, SFRY ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

MASS INFORMATION MEDIA RANKING PERSONNEL HOLD CONSULTATION

AU150840 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Oct 80 p 2

[CTK report: "On the Conclusions of the 18th CPCZ Central Committee Session"]

[Text] Prague, 10 Oct (CTK)--A statewide consultation of ranking personnel of the mass information media, chief editors and heads of the editorial offices' economic sections was held in Prague on Friday.

Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke about the conclusions of the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session devoted to preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan of economic and social development. Mikula Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, informed those present about the orientation of the party's activity in the period of preparations and in the course of the annual membership meetings and conferences prior to the 16th CPCZ Congress. Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, spoke in the closing part of the consultation about some topical tasks of the information media.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON SPEECHES AT CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

Inadequate Training of Cadres

AU161543 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Oct 80 p 3

[Speech by Vaclav Hajek, CPCZ Central Committee member and leading secretary of the CPCZ's Central Bohemian Regional Committee, at the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee held in Prague on 7-9 October]

[Excerpts] To date, only 46 percent of the nomenklatura cadres in the Central Bohemian Region have the necessary professional and political education. The standard of their political preparation is improving. However, the evaluation now underway reveals that some of the ranking personnel and functionaries still rely on routine and on existing, sometimes outdated, practices. A role in this is also played by economic bodies which even today allow various exceptions to the demands of education; and some of our party committees very benevolently tolerate it.

In the Central Bohemian Region there are some agricultural enterprises that are lagging and unfavorably influencing the overall results. The district agricultural administrations are often resolving these cases slowly because in many cases comrades are involved who devoted many years of work to socialist agriculture. Another reason is that suitable ranking personnel have not always been trained. Recalling someone from a post is, on the whole, an easy matter; much more difficult is to pick and train a good replacement.

Problems in Mining, Metallurgy

AU151816 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Oct 80 p 3

[Speech by Miroslav Mamula, CPCZ Central Committee member and leading secretary of the CPCZ's North Moravian Regional Committee, at the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee held in Prague on 7-9 October]

[Excerpt] Our regional committee attentively follows the resolution of particularly those problems the postponement of which could cause serious disproportions in the entire national economy. What is especially involved is the central bodies' help to resolve the problems of the Ostrava-Karvina Basin and of our metallurgical enterprises. This year the Ostrava-Karvina Basin--despite some extraordinary situations--will insure, in accordance with the plan, coking coal supplies for the national economy. However, this will be at the cost of exceptional efforts--increasing work on Saturdays and Sundays. The geological and climatic conditions are deteriorating. Extraction is being carried out in seams in which there is a danger of tremors, gas leaks and coal slides that have to be countered by extraordinary and demanding measures.

Recently, the federal government adopted a number of concrete measures particularly in the social sphere. The responsible bodies have not been successful in consistently fulfilling them, however. It seems that even the present plans, detailed in the directive for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, will in the long run not ensure the elimination of possible disproportions as regards smooth satisfaction of the society's needs of bituminous coal.

The necessary comprehensive solutions up to the year 2,000 require that the central bodies reassess the feasibility [realizace] of the measures adopted by the government as regards manpower, investments, construction and technological capacities, the necessary mining and maintenance machinery and equipment, and work safety. We devote great care to the fulfillment of tasks adopted in the sphere of social policy.

The difficult situation in the metallurgical enterprises continues. The shortcomings arising-in every respect--from the obsolete state of technological capacities that are on the verge of breakdown are compounded by problems stemming from irregular supply of the necessary raw materials--particularly coke, ores and alloy additives. The aforementioned unresolved problems also markedly influence the preparedness of the metallurgical enterprises to fulfill the tasks in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The nonacceptance of the directive by three metallurgical plants constitutes almost one-half of the disputes in our entire region as regards production and qualitative indexes.

SLOVAK DAILY COMMENTS ON LIVING STANDARDS, WORK RESULTS

AU171403 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Reality of Living Standards"]

[Excerpts] He who creates the illusion that socialism can be built free of conflicts and worries, free of problems and complications, is only deceiving himself. Such an individual, whenever he encounters even the slightest obstacle or stumbling block, loses heart and confidence, no longer sees the long-term prospects, succumbs to panic-mongering, sounds the retreat and casts doubt on the advantages and benefits of socialism. He who indulges in the illusion that it is possible to feed on socialism, to take from society and not to give anything in return, deceives not only himself but also the collective and society. He begins to sink into the mire of petty bourgeois ways and social demagogy.

There are individuals viewing their own and our living standards and, in particular, their further development and prospects, through such distorting glasses. Well, what is the situation concerning our living standards?

The party does not barter [licitovat] the notions and wishes of individuals--to have a lot today and even more tomorrow, to be well-off today and excellent tomorrow, to own everything I can think of today and the blue of the sky tomorrow. It stresses again and again that the development of living standards as a whole and of its individual aspects is not a matter of desire or good will but solely and exclusively a result of the performance and effectiveness of the national economy, a result of my, your, our work. There has been, still is and will always be a direct interdependence between the development of living standards on the one hand and the results of social production and its effectiveness on the other. Disturbing or abolishing these communicating vessels [spojita nadoba] in favor of an unsubstantiated, unfounded growth of living standards would be possibly an attractive policy but would certainly be shortsighted and adventurous, and each of us and society as a whole would, sooner or later, have to pay dearly for it. Even the socialist state does not represent an exception to the relentlessly simple principle and rule: It can spend on personal and social consumption and on the further development of the economy only as much as the state treasury has or receives. It is impossible to fill one's stomach from an empty pot; hungry stomachs can be satiated only from a full pot. But full pots do not come out of the blue. Only man as the creator of values is capable of filling, through his work and its fruit, the state treasury and thus, at the same time, his own pot or dish.

Even though this comparison is slightly simplified, it tellingly characterizes the crux of the matter and reality: The further development of living standards must be consistently linked with the results achieved in production and in raising labor productivity.

CZECH DEPUTY PREMIER ON FOODSTUFF SHORTAGES, DEFICIENCIES

LD201039 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Summary] The contribution in today's "Living Words" is delivered by Stepan Hornik, deputy premier of the Czech Socialist Republic, who deals with the production, distribution and consumption of foodstuffs in Czechoslovakia:

Although compared with many countries Czechoslovak citizens have no difficulties in obtaining foodstuffs, there still is cause for concern. This year, again, not everything has worked according to our wishes but the harvest was on the whole good--it is anticipated that more than 10 million tons of basic cereals will have been harvested and thus the record harvest of 1978 nearly reached.

Since the beginning of the year the market has been experiencing problems with meat supplies. The plan had already limited the growth of new funds: For example, in the Czech Socialist Republic growth has been reduced to less than 1 percent. From the consumer's point of view this denotes about the same consumption of meat per capita as in 1979. But there is no satisfaction with meat supplies. The main cause for this was the irregular supplies of animals for slaughter by agricultural enterprises during the first months of the year.

There are also problems in potato supplies. The intention has been to offer good quality potatoes all year round. But reality is different. One of the causes for this situation is in the poor quality of seed potatoes, although experts "guarantee" their quality. There is also a shortage of sufficient technology and chemicals in agricultural enterprises--and the standards of manual labor were not very good this year either.

Throughout the recent years there has been more and more criticism concerning vegetables and fruit. So far shortcomings have been "solved" by higher imports, but now a limit has been reached.

"In the years to come we must motivate agriculture, the food industry and trade above all toward better satisfying the needs of the citizens. This is possible, in a number of spheres, even when the actual consumption, and therefore production, is in fact lower. But this concept appears to be a bit unrealistic for our way of thinking and system of management, presumably because the new standard of satisfaction cannot be measured by any concrete yardstick. But we are now justified in embarking upon such a path. Let us now consider in this light the troublesome areas mentioned above."

"Our consumption of meat in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has reached 90 kg per capita. This is a high figure, whether compared with consumption in the richest states or the requirements of sufficient nutrition. Objectively, it should be possible to meet our needs with this figure. That, however, requires us to pay greater attention to the consumer and to serve him better with more regular supplies to the market and with better preparation and quality of meat. Regular supplies to the market are of the utmost importance." As long as the consumer buys more meat than he actually needs immediately, because he is worried that there will be none tomorrow, he is tempted to eat these extra stocks immediately--and thus unnecessarily increase our total consumption of meat. We have a sufficient variety of meat products, but fresh meat retailing is primitive. In the rich countries the preparation of meat for the consumer and its price ensure a purposeful selection of meat for its proper and economic utilization. The quality of our meat and meat products has one common fault--a high level of fat. Criticism of this is still always justified. And yet the production of fat in the animal requires three to five times more fodder than the production of lean meat.

"With regard to potatoes, also here, the final criterion of quality is the satisfaction of the consumer. He would greatly appreciate selected, washed and tasty potatoes. And he is justly irritated when many of the potatoes he has bought are rotten or so poor that they must be thrown away." When our potatoes are of good quality, we will probably need many fewer of them; that is, there will be enough of them. It is possible that we would need only just over a half of the present so-called 'volume of consumption.'

"The situation for vegetables and fruit is quite different. Consumption in this area has been chronically low and must be increased. An increase can only be achieved through reliable, large-scale home production." There are, however, utilized reserves also among our allotment-holders. Now already they produce about one-half of the quantity of the fruit procured.

"The main lesson for the present and future is: The major goal is not always to produce more than before but to satisfy the consumer better; not just greater volume, but above all, higher quality and better service." The same principle is, in fact, valid in other branches of our economy.

BRATISLAVA CONFERENCE DISCUSSES PARTY ROLE IN ARMY

AU201412 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Oct 80 p 2

["VD"-signed report: "Theoretical Conference"]

[Text] Yesterday a theoretical conference was held at the Klement Gottwald Military Political Academy in Bratislava.

Employees of science-research institutes, the staff of commanders and pedagogues, students and guests from other military colleges heard a report by Major Gen J. Frano, chief of the academy's Political Department, on the growth of the CPCZ's leading role in the Army and society. In the discussion various aspects of the communist party's leading role in the construction of our society were assessed. The conference prepared the party aktiv for further active work among army members and, within the framework of partnership cooperation, among citizens in Bratislava enterprises.

CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICIALS, DISCUSSES CRIMINALITY

AU161240 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

["KV"-signed report: "On the State of Socialist Legality; From the 17th Session of the Czech National Council"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 14 Oct--The 17th session of the Czech National Council [CNR] was held on Tuesday. The deliberations, which were opened by CNR Chairman Evzen Erban, were attended by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech Socialist Republic, his deputies and government ministers. In his opening speech the CNR chairman stressed the significance of the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session and of the preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress and the upcoming general elections to representative bodies. The deputies then elected--in connection with the appointment of the previous CNR deputy chairman, Frantisek Toman, as minister without portfolio of the Czech Socialist Republic--Deputy Zbynek Zalman to be CNR deputy chairman, and deputy Josef Meier to be a member of the CNR Presidium.

The central point on the agenda was a report of the Supreme Court of the Czech Socialist Republic on the state of socialist legality.

Dr Jaroslav Krupauer, prosecutor general of the Czech Socialist Republic, said in the opening part of his report that last year in the Czech Socialist Republic prosecutors filed indictments against 52,358 persons for criminal acts and a recommendation for punishment against 24,887 persons for offenses.

The profound changes in the character of social relations have been reflected in the form and in the decline of criminal activity in our republic. In the last 8 years there has been a slight but steady decline of criminal activity, including a limitation of its most dangerous forms. In the 1976-1979 period the number of prosecuted perpetrators of criminal acts decreased 22 percent and the number of perpetrators of offenses decreased a full 25 percent.

It is in the interest of an effective limitation of criminality and its causes to limit, above all, negative influences on the young generation in connection with recidivism and criminal acts committed under the impact of alcohol or other toxic substances. Young people up to the age of 30 represent more than one-half of all identified perpetrators, and juveniles between the ages of 15 and 18 almost 6 percent. In comparison with other countries, however, it is a favorable ratio.

The center of gravity of the struggle for consolidating socialist legality is now being transferred to the struggle against economic criminality and against violations of law in the economic sphere in general. Violations of law in the economy are dangerous because of their covert potential to demoralize some employees and distort concepts of socialist remuneration.

It is therefore essential, the prosecutor general of the Czech Socialist Republic said in conclusion, to raise the effectiveness of the work of control bodies so that they expose shortcomings, sources and extent of damages and their causes. That presupposes the application of accountability and the pressing for compensation for the damage caused.

HOFFMANN TOURS NORTH BOHEMIAN BROWN COAL BASIN

LD211156 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, accompanied by members of the Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions, today visited the North Bohemian brown coal basin. He was also accompanied by Miroslav Bauer, director general of the North Bohemian brown coal mines production-economic unit on his inspection tour of several mines.

An extraordinary annual session of the Secretariat of the Central Council of Trade Unions was held at the [words indistinct] center at Most which was attended by Chief Secretary of the North Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee Jaroslav Hajn. The secretariat noted that while individual targets were being attained in the North Bohmeian brown coal basin and partial results were being achieved, no substantial progress could be registered in all the spheres in which the trade unions intend to be involved. Attention must be devoted primarily to promoting and supporting the initiative of the working people on decisive investment projects and the operational handling of shortcomings in the organization of trade union life. The trade unions concerned must actively implement the help given by supplier sectors to North Bohemian miners.

STATE OF ECONOMY IN SLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC REVIEWED

LD181300 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] The press today carries an interesting review on the development of the economy in the Slovak Socialist Republic during the last 9 months. It emerges from the review that in the majority of sections and branches, the development is in agreement with the basic aims of the state plan. Industrial enterprises have fulfilled planned deliveries to all types of economic units with the exception of deliveries of consumer goods and of goods needed for the running of enterprises. But in fuflilling the state plan there were manifestations of imbalance, particularly in the heavy engineering, electronics, cellulose paper, railway equipment, wood processing and mining industries. The building construction industry also lagged behind the plan, not only in the volume but also in the type of construction work. The smooth continuation of construction work was unfavorably influenced by the constant excessive volume of unfinished projects, insufficient preparation of blueprints and of the sites themselves, and shortages of supplies and technical equipment, and so forth. The growth in the volume of labor and supplies devoted to the construction of investment projects was higher than planned, particularly with regard to machinery and equipment. It follows that builders have to draw more widely from progressive experiences both at home and abroad, and pay much more attention to the Zlobin [model Soviet worker who initiated more efficient work methods] groups and to the development of socialist competition, as Comrade Colotka stated at the CPCZ Central Committee session.

Let us come back to statistics. In agriculture, this year's results are more favorable than they were last year. The harvest of closely sown cereals was greater than planned by 98,000 tons. For example, the farmers in Dunajska Streda were rather successful in this year's harvest. Their average harvest of cereals was as high as 6.2 tons per hectare.

BRIEFS

CZECH MINISTER BACK FROM INDOCHINA--Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic, returned home on Friday from a visit to the SRV, People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Invited by the ministers of culture of these countries, he discussed the possibilities of deepening cultural relations and cooperation. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

U.S., BRITISH NAVAL, AIR MANEUVER IN GULF CONSTITUTES THREAT

DW211314 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1106 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Klaus Broschinski commentary]

[Text] In the Gulf of Oman, the area of the Indian Ocean directly off the so-called oil route, the Straits of Hormuz, a naval and air exercise of Anglo-American combat units planned for several weeks began today. According to an official announcement by the United States this exercise, which allegedly has been planned for quite some time, has no direct connection--as it is put verbatim--with the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. Here is a commentary by Dr Klaus Broschinski:

So it has been planned for quite some time, this maneuver. And who could suspect anything evil in the fact that it is held directly at the doorstep of the Iranian-Iraqi hotbed of conflict. Besides, if we believe the protestations of the people responsible for it, it is an entirely insigificant exercise. After all, it is only 25 British and U.S. ships, only 170 airplanes, and only 18,000 soldiers that are participating, the ships merely including two aircraft carriers, the Eisenhower and the Midway.

How stupid do they think the world is, anyway? Are we supposed to have already forgotten what security adviser Brzezinski said about the so-called security interests of the United States in the Gulf region just a week ago? By that he meant the crude oil interests, the tanker routes through the Gulf and the Straits of Hormuz. What he said was that it is necessary to protect these interests.

Brzezinski also comes up directly with a security system for which the U.S. armada currently cruising in the Gulf region is just the beginning, he said. At the same time, however, Washington quarters emphasize that the United States is neutral in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict which is occurring in that very region, in the Gulf area. Likewise a week ago U.S. President Carter had stated in confirmation of the attitude thus displayed that the United States is not thinking of a ground war in the Gulf region.

Well, is it not very reassuring particularly for the countries bordering on this region to see, upon a glance beyond their coasts, an American armada cruising there for weeks and now even Anglo-American naval and air maneuvers taking place there? For, what was it that Carter said: The United States is not thinking of a ground war. He did not mention sea and air.

Be it as it may, the immense U.S. deployment in the crisis area of the Gulf region represents one of the most acute military threats in a long time. Once again the United States believes that it must play its self-assumed role as the world gendarme. Nobody has asked for its ships, airplanes, and soldiers.

BOEHM COMMENTS ON RETURN OF GREECE TO NATO

DW211415 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1109 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Gerhard Boehm commentary]

[Text] It took NATO 6 years of constant pressure on Greece to make the government accept a compromise enabling it to fully cooperate again in the military organization of the aggressive pact. The reason for Greece to leave it in 1974 was the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, and the differences existing between the two NATO members Turkey and Greece over territoral rights in the Aegean contributed toward postponing an accord time and again, although NATO for strategic considerations as well as the Greek Government actually were interested in a return to the status quo.

In the light of developments in the Middle East and the Gulf region NATO and above all the United States wanted to renew as soon as possible the agreement on four U.S. military bases on Greek territory. In addition, the Greek armed forces will now participate in NATO maneuvers again, they are reintegrated in the pact's military-strategic planning and the Greek radar installations are available to NATO again.

But it is these very consequences of the compromise negotiated with NATO and Saceur Rogers, which have met with opposition by large portions of the Greek populace. Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party, in a talk with Foreign Minister Mitsotakis pointed to a statement by his party noting that there is the danger of the country getting involved in the U.S. adventurous plans in the Near and Middle East, if Athens were to be more closely tied to NATO. Andreas Papandreou, chairman of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement and leader of the strongest opposition party in parliament, also described the agreement reached between Athens and Rogers as an unacceptable concession by the government, harming the national interests.

So the government will have a hard time when parliament will discuss the issue Wednesday. Whereas the government only wants to brief the deputies without voting, the opposition demands a formal bill. This would result in a vote of confidence for Prime Minister Rallis, and new elections, as demanded by the Greek Communist Party and Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement, would be possible.

However, the government also is interested in closer ties with NATO for domestic policy reasons as well, because it expects to get some support against growing opposition in parliament and in the population. The economic aid promised by the United States certainly plays no small role in its considerations. Anyway the Rogers Plan the details of which are not yet known and the consent by Athens have touched off sighs of relief in Washington, Bonn, London and NATO headquarters in Brussels.

But it is disquieting to hear U.S. President Carter and Greek Premier Rallis announce in almost identical words a solution of the Cyprus issue as the next step, which will certainly not be against the interests of NATO which has long had an eye on [word indistinct] aircraft carrier Cyprus. However, this would be against the interests of Cyprus as well as against the interests of peace in the Mediterranean area.

HONECKER, STOPH THANK USSR LEADERS FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU181816 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Oct 80 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have thanked the representatives of the USSR for the congratulations conveyed to them on the 31st anniversary of the establishment of the GDR. The telegram to Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and to Aleksey Kosygin, USSR Council of Ministers chairman, reads as follows:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the People of the GDR we thank you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers and the Soviet people from the bottom of our heart for your fraternal greetings and congratulations on the 31st anniversary of the establishment of the GDR and the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the GDR and the USSR.

The unbreakable friendship with the CPSU and the USSR is a keystone of the successful development of the GDR and its international authority.

In firm solidarity with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, our socialist German state has developed into a stable factor of peace under the leadership of the SED. The dynamic economic growth of the GDR, its flourishing socialist national culture and comprehensive socialist democracy are conspicuous proof of the victory of socialism on German soil.

On our national holiday we celebrated at the same time the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the GDR and the USSR. Life has confirmed the historical significance of this treaty which has given new dimensions to the relations between our fraternal countries. It contributes to further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries and to implementing international detente. The friendship and assistance treaty of 7 October 1975 has its deep roots in the traditional fighting alliance between the GDR and USSR communists. Being based on a quarter century of close and trustful internationalist cooperation of our states, it has ushered in a new phase of German-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

Side by side with the USSR and the other socialist fraternal countries the GDR will continue to make its contribution to strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace as well as to continuing the process of international detente. The 10th SED Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress will be our guideline and source of strength in this struggle.

We wish you, esteemed comrades, and the entire Soviet people new, great successes in communist construction as well as in our joint struggle for peace and socialism.

HONECKER GREETS PRDY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD; YSP CONGRESS

Greetings on National Day

AU161100 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Oct 80 p 2

["Greetings to the PDRY on Revolution Anniversary: Erich Honecker Cable to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed the following congratulatory telegram to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers, on the 17th anniversary of the 14 October revolution:

On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the 14 October revolution I convey to you, the YSP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council and the friendly Yemeni people the most heartfelt greetings and congratulations of the SED and of the GDR State Council and people.

The GDR people are filled with sincere joy at the successes achieved by the PDRY working people under YSP leadership in the revolutionary transformation of the country and in defending their gains and congratulates you from the bottom of their hearts on the successes.

On the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation of 17 November 1979 the GDR will do everything possible in the future to continuously develop and deepen the close friendly relations between our parties, states and peoples.

I reassure you of our active solidarity and support for your further struggle for fulfillment of the high tasks mapped out by the YSP at its extraordinary congress.

Esteemed Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, I wish you and the YSP, the Supreme People's Council and the friendly Yemeni people new successes in establishing a social system with a socialist orientation and combine with it my best wishes for good health and personal well-being.

Greetings on Reelection

AU171414 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The SED Central Committee has sent a telegram to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP]. The message, signed by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker, runs as follows:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and myself, I most cordially congratulate you on your reelection as general secretary of the YSP Central Committee.

Our party and the GDR people have attentatively followed the work and the important decisions of the YSP extraordinary party congress. We are convinced that this party congress is a new important milestone on the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen's [PDRY] road to socialism.

I wish you personally, esteemed Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, creative strength and the best of health for your further responsible work at the head of the party and the state of PDRY people with whom we are linked in close friendship.

Message to YSP Congress

AU161110 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Oct 80 pp 1,2

["SED Sends Greetings to Yemeni Socialist Party: Best Wishes for the Delegates to the Party Congress"]

[Text] The SED Central Committee has addressed the following telegram, signed by its General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the extraordinary party congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] in Aden.

The SED Central Committee extends cordial greetings to the extraordinary YSP Congress and wishes it a successful course.

We are convinced that important incentives will spring from the deliberations and resolutions of your party congress to further strengthen the PDRY and develop your country on the road to socialism.

Deep friendly relations and fruitful cooperation in many areas have existed for many years between the SED and the YSP.

We would like to assure you on the occasion of your extraordinary party congress that the SED will continue to do everything in its power to contribute to further strengthening the forces of social progress in the world, the struggle for national liberation and socialism and to the joint struggle against imperialism.

Esteemed comrades, accept our best wishes for the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the YSP on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the successful accomplishment of your responsible tasks in developing the PDRY.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES KIM IL-SONG ON REELECTION

AU172047 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The SED Central Committee has sent the following telegram, signed by its General Secretary Erich Honecker, to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party [KWP]: On the occasion of your reelection as general secretary of the KWP I convey to you the most cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, of all communists and the people of the GDR, as well as on my own behalf.

We wish the KWP and all DPRK working people under your time-tested leadership new successes in implementing the important decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress.

We are convinced that the fraternal relations between our two parties will further develop on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, to the benefit of our two peoples and in the interest of strengthening the forces of socialism and of peace.

Please accept, esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, our best wishes for good health and creative strength.

HONECKER SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO EL SALVADOR CP LEADER

LD160954 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0303 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 16 Oct (ADN)--The general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, has praised the secretary-general of the El Salvador Communist Party, Schafik Jorge Handal, in a message of congratulations on his 50th birthday, as a steadfast patriot and proletarian internationalist. The name of the Communist Party chairman was closely linked with the heroic struggle by El Salvador's communists for democracy, national independence and social justice, states the greetings message from the Central Committee, signed by Erich Honecker.

"On the basis of the proletariat's scientific ideology, you are making a great contribution to creatively working out strategy and tactics, to the flexible use of all forms of revolutionary struggle in conditions of very sharp class conflict in El Salvador. Your work is closely linked with the union of revolutionary, democratic and patriotic-minded forces in the struggle against reactionary dictatorship and imperialist plundering" says the message, in which Erich Honecker assures Schafik Jorge Handal of the GDR's solidarity support for the people of El Salvador.

HONECKER GREETS ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT KAUNDA ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU171423 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Oct 80 p 1

["Congratulations to Zambian President From Erich Honecker on Independence Anniversary"]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed the following congratulatory telegram to Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) and president of the Republic of Zambia:

On the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the achievement of national independence by the Republic of Zambia I convey to you, Comrade Kaunda, the UNIP and the people of the Republic of Zambia on behalf of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council and people and myself, the most cordial congratulations.

Entirely in the spirit of our talks during your visit to the GDR which were marked by cordiality, mutual trust and understanding, the friendship and cooperation between our parties, states and peoples is being strengthened. The close affinity between the GDR and the Republic of Zambia in the worldwide struggle for peace and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid conveys lasting and promising prospects for this friendship.

Comrade Kuanda, accept my best wishes for personal well-being and for further successes in your responsible activity.

HONECKER MEETS WITH ANC LEADER TAMBO

LD211714 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1411 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 21 Oct (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received today the president of the African National Congress of South Africa, Oliver Tambo, for a friendly talk.

Tambo assessed the conference presently taking place in Berlin on questions of the joint struggle of the workers' movement and of the national liberation movement against imperialism, for social progress as a great contribution toward the consolidation of the alliance of all progressive forces in the world. This effectively supported the just struggle of the people of South Africa against the peace-endangering and misanthropic apartheid regime.

He described the mass actions by the oppressed people of South Africa under the leadership of the ANC which are an expression of its growing determination. The great successes achieved by the progressive forces in the southern part of the African Continent ushered in a new stage in the struggle against the bastion of imperialism and racism in South Africa.

Tambo expressed his thanks for the aid which the GDR, together with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, always granted to the ANC.

There was an exchange of views on current international issues. Honecker assured his guest that the GDR would consistently continue its policy which was marked by proletarian internationalism. It would stand firmly beside peoples fighting for their national and social liberation. The GDR was and remained a reliable alliance partner of the people of South Africa led by the ANC against the apartheid regime.

Honecker briefed Tambo on the initiatives of the working class and of all GDR workers prior to the 10th SED Congress for strengthening and consolidating their socialist state.

Taking part in the talk, which was held in an atmosphere of cordial solidarity, were Simon Makana, member of the ANC National Executive Council, Thabo Mbeki, the president's political secretary and the ANC's representative in the GDR, Anthony Mongaloa.

SED OFFICIAL RECEIVES ARGENTINE PARTY REPRESENTATIVES

AU191416 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Oct 80 p 2

[ADN report: "Argentine Politicians in Berlin: Friendly Talks With Representatives of Parties; Successes of GDR Appreciated"]

[Summary] Berlin--"On Monday, Kurt Seibt, chairman of the Central Control Commission of the SED and president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, received for friendly talks the delegation of various democratic Argentine parties that has visited the GDR since Saturday at the invitation of the National Council of the National Front. The delegation comprises leading representatives of the Communist Party, the Justicialist Party (Peronists), the Implacability Party, the Socialist Unity Party and the Christian Revolutionary Party." [party names as published]

Kurt Seibt briefed the Argentine guests about topical problems of the GDR's foreign and domestic policy. He underscored the significance of a turn toward disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security, and resolutely denounced the NATO long-term arms program, as well as the new U.S. nuclear strategy.

"Kurt Seibt assured the Argentine delegation of the full anti-imperialist solidarity of the GDR citizens with the just struggle of the Latin American peoples."

The Argentine guests gave an account of the tasks facing their parties, voiced agreement with the GDR's peace policy and valued the GDR's success in socialist construction.

COMMENTATOR GERSTNER CALLS FOR INTENSIFIED RATIONALIZATION

DW201316 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Summary] For quite some time the party has been engaged in mapping out the economic strategy for the eighties. In view of the more complicated objective conditions, these considerations just could not be focused merely on continuing to increase production as before. In the past few years we had to guarantee economic growth but with an amount of raw materials and energy that grew only slowly. We must achieve the growth required for the maintenance of our standard of living and its gradual improvement with a quantity of raw materials and energy which remains unchanged or increases only slightly. Solving this problem is a vital question to our national economy in the true sense of the word.

The key to this solution is "rationalization on a large scale, the mastery of the scientific-technical revolution." This is not a new finding, to be sure, yet in connection with the 10th SED Congress comprehensive rationalization gains a "new Dimension." Nowadays the rank of a national economy is determined "not only by the level of production, but also by aptitude in mastering scientific-technical progress." What now matters is to carry out within a short period of time an "economically tangible rationalization push based on the combination of the latest scientific findings with the innovator movement of the working people."

The preconditions for such a rationalization push were created in the seventies. "In this decade we carried out purposeful modernization measures with great investments, we scrapped many old machines: 36 percent of the machines in our enterprises are less than 5 years old. The degree of automation of our production equipment nowadays is 47 percent, as against 33 percent in 1970. This is great progress which has allowed us to increase the productivity of our work year by year considerably."

It is a fact that "90 percent of the annual production increase is attributable to enhanced labor productivity." Our continued rationalization policy is being implemented with modern methods. "What commands the foreground is the broad application of microelectronics, electronic control and computing technology, and automation and its supreme form, automatic industrial machines." Today as many as 100,000 people in the GDR are working on the development, production and application of microelectronics. Research institutes and new production installations were set up, and completely new products have been turned out in high quality.

This year 189 different types of integrated circuits will be produced which were nonexistent in the GDR a few years back. Another instrument for implementing the rationalization push are automatic machines. While just a few were in an experimental stage last year, several hundred are in use in production now, and their number will vastly increase by the 10th party congress. In short, the time has come, with a view to the eighties, to proceed to a higher level of productivity in the GDR.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND DEFENDS CURRENCY EXCHANGE MEASURE

LD200944 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0212 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct (ADN)--The increase in minimum requirements for citizens of nonsocialist countries when visiting the GDR is a wholly normal measure to protect the interests of the GDR and its citizens. This is noted by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on Monday. The paper publishes an extract from the Berlin radio program "Academics' Roundtable Discussion" in which academics replied to relevant listeners' questions.

The paper continues: "The measures adopted by the GDR is legitimate. It is based on the GDR's sovereign right to decide its internal and external affairs. It corresponds to international law and--since we are talking about it--could have been introduced even earlier. The increase in minimum exchange requirements is related to the current actual value of currencies of nonsocialist countries. The GDR is not obliged to bear the cost related to visits by citizens of other states. The increase of the minimum exchange requirement was reasonable, and does not, for example, go beyond the minimum exchange rate fixed in other European socialist countries. As is known, similar regulations exist in many other states of the world without other countries having raised objections."

There is no justification to suppose, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND continues, "that the GDR measure for the protection of its currency and prevention of manipulations with that currency runs counter to the agreements between the GDR and FRG or the spirit of the Final Act of Helsinki. Rather the GDR's attitude shows that it is not in favor of the deterioration of relations with the FRG, but, as shown by Comrade Erich Honecker's speech in Gera, is in favor of an improvement of relations, for total normalization is based on the equality of the two sovereign states.

"The GDR is interested in the further development of the process of detente and not in an increase in tensions which are unfortunately continually produced by the majority of FRG and West Berlin mass media and certain politicians."

DELEGATION DISCUSSES SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENT WITH FRG

LD211946 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1603 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, 21 Oct (ADN)--GDR and FRG delegations today continued their negotiations in Bonn to conclude an agreement in the science and technology field. The GDR delegation was led by Dr Wolfgang Leupold, state secretary in the Ministry of Science and Technology, and the FRG delegation was led by Hans Hilger Haunschild, state secretary in the Federal Ministry of Research and Technology.

AUTHORITIES DETAIN FRG TRANSIT ABUSERS

Wartha Border Arrest

AU161510 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Oct 80 p 2

["Criminal Abuse of Agreed-Upon Visitor Traffic Exposed: FRG Citizen Detained"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 10 October 1980 GDR customs authorities apprehended red-handed Hans Rausch, an administrative official of the city of Cologne, at the GDR Wartha border crossing point. Rausch abused the agreed-upon regulations on visitors traffic by acts of speculation and tried to smuggle antiques into the FRG. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued. The smuggled objects and the BMW automobile with license plate No K - JM 704 used for the crime were impounded.

Drewitz Border Arrest

AU171359 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Oct 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Abuse of Transit Agreement Prevented"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 12 October 1980 GDR secruity organs apprehended red-handed (West) Berlin resident Gerhard Ewen and FRG citizen Rudolf Meyer at the GDR Drewitz border crossing point and detained them. Both had participated in gang-like crimes on GDR transit routes. Investigative proceedings were initiated and arrest warrants were issued. The Opel Askona automobile with license plate No B-U 1181, used for the criminal act, was impounded.

Griebnitzsee Border Arrest

AU160954 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Oct 80 p 2

["FRG Citizen Arrested for Rowdyism"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 10 October 1980 FRG citizen Rolf Hoerter resisted identification checks on the D 308 transit train at the GDR Griebnitzsee border crossing point and insulted border control organs on duty with slanderous intent. Hoerter was detained, investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued.

WEST BERLINER ARRESTED IN TRANSIT TRAIN RELEASED

AU202018 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 17 October 1980 21-year-old Berlin (West) resident Volkmar Heidke was handed over to the competent authorities of the Berlin (West) Senat. Heidke had been apprehended in the D 340 transit train at the Marienborn GDR border crossing point on 14 October 1980, in need of care and with travel documents.

COURT SENTENCES WEST BERLINER TO 13 YEARS IMPRISONMENT

AU202020 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Oct 80 p 2

[ADN report: "Border Provoker From West Berlin Sentenced"]

[Text] Berlin--On 17 October 1980 the Berlin City Court sentenced Olaf Seyfarth, resident of Berlin (West), to 13 years imprisonment because of serious crimes under sections 102 and 106 of the penal code. Seyfarth, who has a record of previous convictions, continuously committed forcible attacks against the GDR border from Berlin (West) and from FRG territory, and in the course of such actions frequently penetrated GDR territory. The provocative actions were specifically directed against GDR border crossing points and against the smooth functioning of the transit traffic. At the main hearing it was proved that Seyfarth premediatedly endangered the health of members of the border troops and of GDR citizens living in the vicinity of the border.

For preparation and motivation of his crimes he repeatedly visited inflammatory exhibitions in West Berlin organized by the so-called "13 August E.V." working group which consists of criminal elements. There, he was given suggestions and instructions for even "more purposeful and effective" attacks against the GDR state border. The deliberate use of weapons, threats of murder and slandering as well as the hurling of stones and bottles at GDR border security forces characterize the brutality and unscrupulousness of the provoker. In the course of the trial it was again noted that these criminal attacks against the GDR state border are being supported by members of the West Berlin police, that they are directly inspired by the Springer concern, and that the competent West Berlin authorities are not taking any steps to prevent such provocations against the GDR.

PROCEEDINGS OF ANTI-IMPERIALIST MEETING REPORTED

Delegate Speeches

LD212329 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1514 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Berlin, 21 Oct (ADN)--The international study conference on "The Joint Struggle of the Workers' Movement and the National Liberation Movement Aganist Imperialism and for Social Progress" is a response to the most urgent need of our time, Henry Winston, the national chairman of the CPUSA, said when he addressed the conference on Tuesday. He conveyed warm greetings from Gus Hall and Angela Davis, who are running for the presidency. The American workers' leader, who lost his eyesight in U.S. jails, said it was symbolic that this conference was meeting in a city from which two imperialist world wars had started, but which today, as the GDR capital, was a center of peace. Henry Winston showed how U.S. imperialism was pursuing physical and intellectual preparations for another war. After its defeats in various parts of the world it is bent on a confrontation policy.

Imperialism in his country is trying to strengthen capitalist power and profit interests with the sham argument of "defending national interest" and by spreading the lie about a so-called Soviet threat. The policy of threats and force pursued by U.S. imperialism includes military interventions. This proves that the nations pursuing the path of social progress and the workers' movement in the capitalist countries has a common enemy: imperialism.

The Bulgarian delegate, Dmitur Stanishev, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, outlined the connection between the fight for peace and the struggle for national independence. The revolutionary main currents, he said, increasingly joined in the struggle for peace, the key issue of our time.

Giuliano Procacci, the representative of the Italian Communist Party, member of its Central Control Commission, expressed the expectation that the conference would offer a useful opportunity for exchanging views and information. He recalled the Berlin conference of the communist workers parties of Europe of 1976. He emphasized that everyone was entitled to formulate his own political position.

He pointed out that imperialism had inevitably suffered defeats. Yet imperialist circles still retained considerable scope to exert their power and influence. The imperialism of the 1980's had not dropped the classic "divide-and-rule" principle but was trying to adapt it to changing conditions. That was shown by its efforts to halt the tendencies toward uniting the Third World countries. It was necessary to respect the unity and autonomy of the nonaligned movement, which represented a major factor of detente and peace in the contemporary world. In this connection he reiterated the position taken by the Italian Communist Party in regard to Vietnam's aid to Kampuchea and Soviet aid to Afghanistan.

"We Italian communists believe that the defense of peace is an absolute value in today's world, which is clouded by the frightful threat of nuclear annihilation," he stressed.

Under present conditions the Italian Communist Party did not question Italy's membership in NATO and welcomed negotiations on every type of disarmament. He referred to the connection between the struggle against war and overcoming hunger and underdevelopment. These two greatest problems facing mankind must be solved together. That was the test of the power and the wisdom of the workers movement.

Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, emphasized the importance of the study conference in Berlin as a platform of fruitful exchanges of fraternal parties and liberation movements in confirming and crystallizing Marxist-Leninist positions. It was the common duty of communist parties, he said, to do their best to strengthen the anti-imperialist front of all revolutionary forces.

Klaus-Dieter Heiser, member of the Bureau of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW] Executive, attacked the imperialist policy of confrontation in Europe. Interference in the internal affairs of socialist countries was one of the forms used. He said: "At present a wave of provocations and incitements is directed once again from West Berlin against the GDR." In this connection he condemned the attempts by Bonn and West Berlin to "test" the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin. He said his party would do everything to strengthen and promote the coordinated peace movement which had developed in West Berlin since NATO's Brussels decision on missiles. In this way the SEW would contribute to the joint struggle of all anti-imperialist forces.

BCP's Stanishev Address

LD212256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0841 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 21 Oct (ADN)--On Tuesday the participants in the international study conference in Berlin on the theme "The Joint Struggle of the Workers' Movement and of the National Liberation Movement Against Imperialism and for Social Progress" continued their discussions. The representatives of 116 communist and workers' parties, other revolutionary parties and national liberation movements will meet in three sections on this, the second day of the conference.

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Pieter Keuneman, deputy president of the Sri Lanka Communist Party; and Albano Nunes, member of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the beginning of the discussions in the three sections. The range of the current issues and present-day problems dealt with in the sections embraces the cohesion of the joint struggle for peace and socialism, for national independence as well as against neocolonialism and for national and social liberation.

REPORTAGE ON CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE

Peace Actions Discussion

AU191414 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Oct 80 p 2

[ADN report: "Christian Forum Deliberates on Peace Actions"]

[Text] Eisenach (ADN)--At its session in Eisenach on Wednesday the followup committee of the Christian Peace Conference (CFK) began discussion in four work groups. The approximately 200 Christians from 50 countries participating in the deliberations are now preparing the final documents of the conference, that will continue until Friday. In the groups they discussed theological problems of service dedicated to peace and the current world political situation in order to submit conclusions concerning work methods and programs of various denominations for the international peace movement.

The deliberations are based on the four plenum reports delivered on the previous day as well as on the action report in which CFK Secretary General Parson Dr Lubomir Mirejovsky noted that the CFK, founded in 1958, "has become a worldwide movement which has increasingly gained brilliance and prestige since the Fifth All-Christian Peace Conference in June 1978 in Prague."

Klaus Gysi, GDR state secretary for church affairs, invited the participants in the conference to an evening reception.

Representatives Meeting With Sindermann

LD210654 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1230 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Oct (ADN)--Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, received on Monday representatives of the committee for the continuation of the work of the Christian Peace Conference [CFK] for a friendly meeting.

During the meeting he paid tribute to the involved and concrete activity of this international Christian peace movement. Sindermann emphasized that especially in view of the sharpened imperialist policy of confrontation the present situation demands the strengthening of the alliance of all forces prepared for peace beyond all social and ideological frontiers, so that detente, effective disaramment and social progress remain decisive for the 1980's.

The fact that the CFK had decided to hold the meeting of the continuation committee in the GDR was assessed by Horst Sindermann as a sign of the high level of the GDR's peace policy as well as an obligation for Christians in the GDR to continue steadfastly and increasingly their effects for peace. Preparedness for peace and deep solidarity with the peoples in the new states and with the anti-imperialist liberation movements has been characteristic of the policy of the GDR since its foundation.

Bishop Dr Karoly Toth (Hungary), president of the CFK, expressed thanks for the outstanding conditions created by the GDR for the Eisenach meeting. He expressed his conviction that essential impulses for the work of strengthening peace will emanate from the results of this meeting.

The meeting participants included Metropolit Filaret (USSR), chairman of the committee for the continuation of the work of the CFK; Pastor Dr Lubomir Mirejovsky (CSSR), general secretary of the CFK; vice presidents of the CFK Prof Dr Sergio Arce-Martinez (Cuba), Prof Dr Gerhard Bassark (GDR), Pastor Dr Lee Charles Gray (USA); an honorary member of the presidium of the CFK, Dr Abraham K. Thampy (India); the member of the working committee of the CFK, Bishop Emilio de Carvalho (Angola), and Klaus Gysi, GDR state secretary for church affairs.

HAGER ADDRESSES OFFICIALS ON IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

LD171506 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] According to Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, GDR youth must grow up with wide-ranging knowledge, clear political views and in the spirit of socialist morality. Speaking to officials of the committees for youth dedication he went on to say that in view of the heightened class conflicts it was now necessary to improve persistently the quality of ideological work. It was a question of making young people fully aware of their place in mastering the scientific-technological revolution in socialism and of fostering creativity and a sense of responsibility. The young people must become more profoundly conscious of the fact that socialism was the real humanism of our time. Kurt Hager described it as [words indistinct] responsible political work to make clear to the boys and girls their place by the side of the working class.

PUJA ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY 9 OCTOBER

AU202120 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 Oct 80 pp 1,2

[Speech by Hungarian Foreign Minister Puja in the general debate of the UN General Assembly on 9 October: "We Are Striving To Expand the Achievements of Detente"]

[Text] The people of my country have welcomed the great achievements that we attained in the seventies in consolidating international peace and security, in resolving some complex international problems and in cooperation among countries with different social systems. We are convinced and continue firmly to believe that preserving peace and averting the danger of another world war are vital for mankind in our age. My government continues to regard striving with every means to promote the preservation and expansion of the achievements of detente as its fundamental task.

In the present situation, particular importance is attached to maintaining and strengthening the ties that have developed, within the framework of peaceful coexistence, among countries with different social systems in recent years. It is necessary, in keeping with the possibilities, to further strengthen bilateral relations and to struggle against every endeavor hindering this. It is of great significance that the dialogue between individual countries and their leaders should not cease even in the period--to be hoped, temporary--of tension. We are convinced that there are no disputed issues in international life that, with sufficient good will, could not be resolved by political means.

The present situation is characterized by the fact that elements of detente and tension are present simultaneously in international life. We have found in recent years that, along with sensible endeavors, numerous steps took place that worsened the international atmosphere. We regard the fact that, as early as at their 1978 Washington conference, the leading NATO countries initiated a new wave of armament as the main reason for this. Their aim, which they do not even conceal, is to obtain superior military strength vis-a-vis the Warsaw Pact countries. Yet, safeguarding peace, consolidating security and expanding peaceful cooperation are the principal wish and fundamental interest of mankind today. Together with other countries of the socialist community, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is prepared to cooperate with the peoples of progressive and other peace-loving countries, and all governments in the world that feel responsible for the fate of their people, to realize these great objectives.

Proceeding from that premise, our government agrees with the appraisal laid down in the Soviet memorandum submitted at this forum on tasks concerning disarmament. Our government extends its full support to the acceptance and implementation of the Soviet proposals containing urgent measures aimed at reducing the danger of war.

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic regards as indispensable that negotiations be continued and accelerated on certain problems of disarmament, and effective measures be implemented to curb the arms race in order to accomplish security at the lowest possible level of armament.

We are convinced that putting the SALT II agreement into effect would be of key importance from the viewpoint of bilateral and multilateral disarmament talks underway in Geneva, and at other forums. This is a prerequisite for the commencement of negotiations on a SALT II agreement aimed at a considerable reduction of strategic weapons.

Deployment of new medium-range U.S. missiles in some West European countries would directly endanger the security of the Hungarian People's Republic as well.
[paragraph continues]

My government is in full support of the Soviet Union's proposal connected with this, which provides a good foundation for settling that problem. We hope that the Soviet-U.S. talks devoted to this will be useful and successful.

In its declaration issued in May this year, the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee supplemented the socialist countries' previous proposals with new ones. All of these serve to diminish international tension and serve the cause of peace and security. We regret that those to whom these proposals are addressed are showing a small degree of interest that is beneath the importance of the matter.

The Hungarian People's Republic continues to devote particular attention to the issue of security and cooperation in Europe. It consistently strives to develop its relations, on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act, with all countries of the area, and it is preparing in this spirit also for the Madrid meeting of the countries that signed the Final Act. During the preparation of the Madrid conference, Hungarian diplomacy has made, through its bilateral contacts, many new proposals that serve to strengthen trust and cooperation among the European peoples. We profess that attention in Madrid should be concentrated on issues in which there is common interest. We regard as inadmissible that attempts be made by certain Western countries again to use this meeting for a propaganda campaign against the socialist countries, for which there are already some indications. It would not serve the interests of the peoples of the countries that have signed the Helsinki Final Act if scope is permitted in Madrid to unbridled slandering campaigns and an accusatory presentation of issues and problems out of place there. What is needed is a constructive spirit and proposals expediting progress.

Consistent with their national interests, the people and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic do all they can to ensure that the Warsaw Pact proposals aimed at a continuation of the process of security and cooperation in Europe are realized. We are of the opinion that the success of the Madrid meeting would be greatly enhanced if it would decide to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and set its date and rules of procedure, as well as the agenda of its first phase. Such an agreement would have a favorable impact on the atmosphere of all disarmament forums.

My government's position on conflicts and points of tension, which poison the international atmosphere, is unchanged. I think that it is sufficiently clear to everyone by now that the Camp David agreement, the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty, has not resolved anything and has proven to be a blind alley.

In our opinion, full withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories is indispensable for a comprehensive and just settlemtnt of the Near East crisis. The legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to establish an independent Palestinian state, must be asserted and the security of all countries in the area must be guaranteed. We condemn Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem. We support the resolutions passed by the special session held on the Palestine issue and urge their complete implementation.

With the 1978 victory of the Afghan popular forces and the Iran revolution, the position of the Middle East area has changed. Extremist imperialist forces are using every possible means to regain the positions they have lost, ranging from unconcealed intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, to the application of an economic boycott and sanctions, and the arming of counterrevolutionaries organizing themselves abroad against the legitimate government.

In the opinion of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, the key to resolving the situation lies in ending the intervention of external reactionary forces. Acceptance of the Afghan Government's proposals for a settlement, of 14 May this year, would eliminate the tension created around Afghanistan and enable the government to implement its progressive plans, which take the country's historical religious traditions into consideration in a far-reaching manner. The slanders heaped on the Soviet Union were meant to disguise well-known concepts elaborated a long time ago.

The expansionist great-power policy of the Chinese Government is the greatest problem of Southeast Asia. As a result of the Chinese aggression against Vietnam, threats of "teaching it another lesson" and Chinese undermining activity and open intervention against the progressive systems of the area, a tense situation has come about in the region.

Despite plots, the life of the Cambodian people is gradually improving. Their results in building a new society are tangible. The Cambodian people, who had experienced a terrible tragedy, are increasingly rallying behind the People's Revolutionary Council. All this meets with a favorable echo in the camp of progress, realization and acknowledgment of the realities; and international recognition of the sole legitimate representative of the Cambodian people and ensuring its participation in UN work, would greatly facilitate alleviation of the tense situation. It impairs the authority of our world organization that the place of People's Kampuchea is still occupied by the genocidal Pol Pot clique, which does not represent anybody.

The latest events in South Korea have again directed attention to the Korean issue, which has for long remained unresolved. My government continues to profess that all foreign troops must be withdrawn from the Korean Peninsula, and the peaceful unification of the two parts of the country must be promoted. We support the proposals of the DPRK in this respect.

The Hungarian People's Republic is extremely interested in an undisturbed development of international economic cooperation: the fostering of a complete prevalence of the benefits inherent in the international division of labor by this cooperation, its improving the welfare of peoples and its contribution to peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems.

We regret the fact that, because of the negative position of a few countries, the 11th special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to world economic issues could not successfully conclude its work. The rearrangement of international economic relations on democratic and just foundations, and the elimination of obstacles to the development of economic cooperation, remain urgent tasks.

In the Hungarian People's Republic, we are commemorating during the current session the quarter-century anniversary of our UN membership. In these 25 years, the Hungarian People's Republic strove incessantly to act in accordance with the letter and spirit of the charter, and to ensure that the world organization fulfills its cardinal task as fully as possible to safeguard and strengthen peace and security. We profess that, fundamentally, the United Nations has conformed to this task to date, but we are also convinced that its role in resolving international problems could be further increased. We highly value the activity of Mr Kurt Waldheim, secretary general, in making efforts to promote the efficiency of our world organization.

TRADE UNIONS ORGANIZE CONSUMERS' CONFERENCE IN BUDAPEST

LD211900 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] A conference organized by the trade unions has opened in Budapest to consider the protection of consumers' interests and the better supply of goods for those with low incomes. Ferenc Lauthan, deputy minister of internal trade, pointed out that an adequate supply of goods, the cooperation of retail and industrial enterprises and the fulfillment of contracts were the most important things. Great attention must be paid to controlling prices and quality and to improving shopping conditions.

It was also mentioned that, as a result of the overcautionsness of shops, various food items are in short supply, particularly during the weekends. The poor quality of goods is indicated by the fact that the retail trade has demanded from producers nearly one and one half times as much in penalty payments this year as last year.

GASPAR TOLD OF PEOPLE'S 'IMPATIENCE' OVER HOUSING

LD212024 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Sandor Gaspar has paid a visit to the 7th District of the capital. The leaders of the district told the member of the Politburo and secretary general of the National Trade Union Council that the local housing and building stocks were obsolete and for that reason there was a justified sense of impatience among the population. The rehabilitation plan for Erzsebetvaros Center has been prepared and has been submitted for a social debate within the district. The plan will be realized in the course of several 5-year plans.

Sandor Gaspar paid a visit to the skilled workers' training institute in the district and then held an activists' meeting dedicated to issues of the trade union movement at the University of Veterinary Science.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES NEW URUGUAYAN, NETHERLANDS ENVOYS

LD220700 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 21 Oct (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received on Tuesday Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Alfredo Giro Pinto, the ambassador to Hungary of the Republic of Uruguay, who presented his credentials. Present at the ceremony was Robert Garai, deputy foreign minister.

Pal Losonczi received on Tuesday Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Frits Kupers, new ambassador to Hungary of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, who presented his credentials. Also present at the ceremony was Karoly Szarka, deputy foreign minister.

APRO WELCOMES VISITING FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIAN

LD212234 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The president of the French Senate has arrived in Budapest for an official visit. Alain Poher was welcomed at Ferihegy Airport [Budapest] by Antal Apro, chairman of the National Assembly. Jacques Lecompt, France's ambassador in Budapest, was also present.

KADAR GREETS DPRK GENERAL SECRETARY ON REELECTION

LD180706 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 17 Oct (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, greeted in a telegram Kim Il-song on occasion of his reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE TO PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD

AU171410 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) and the second anniversary of the founding of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers sent a greetings message to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary of the YSP and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and the Council of Ministers of the PDRY.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN MEETS WITH SOLIDARITY UNION DELEGATION

LD212326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] A meeting between Jozef Barecki, government press spokesman, and a delegation of the national coordinating commission of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union took place in Warsaw.

The Solidarity delegation was made up of Joanna Duda-Gwiazda from Gdansk, Lech Kaczynski from Gdansk, Edmund Scislowski from Szczecin, Karol Modzelewski from Wroclaw, Jaroslaw Mroczek from Szczecin, and Janusz Onyszkiewicz from Warsaw.

Present at the meeting were representatives of the Radio and Television Committee, Vice President Jan Grzelak and Director Wladyslaw Snarski, as well as Halina Czepin, representative of the central board of the Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch workers publishing cooperative.

The meeting dealt with the demands contained in the decision of the national coordinating commission of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union concerning access to the mass media. This decision was sent to Mieczyslaw Jagielski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. During the meeting, the response of the government press spokesman to the demands was discussed. The representatives of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union will submit this answer to the national coordinating commission.

The joint opinion has been expressed that talks on this topic should continue.

RAKOWSKI CALLS ON SOLIDARITY TO ACCEPT PARTY'S SUPREMACY

LD212144 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Mieczyslaw Rakowski commentary]

[Text] Good evening. The issue of the registration of Solidarity continues to be at the center of public attention. Everyone is greatly interested in the difference between the court and Solidarity, differences which are the cause of delays in its registration. The Warsaw Voivodship judge has already made a statement, TRYBUNA LUDU and ZYCIE WARSZAWY have commented on the subject, and the stand of Solidarity itself is well known also.

The matter seems serious enough for me to have decided to present my own views on the subject to you. But before I come to it I would like to share with you my reflections of a more general nature. There is no doubt that all that has taken place in Poland in the past few months has created new social and political situations for which, it seems to me, nobody was prepared. Therefore, it seems to me that we must have a period--and it is difficult to say how long it is likely to last--during which people and institutions make adjustments to these new situations. It is understandable that in this period we will have to deal with all kinds of trends and stands--extremist, moderate, conservative, and so on. No doubt there will be all kinds of tactics during that period. How long this period will last will depend on our wisdom, maturity, patience and understanding, as well as our readiness to reach prudent compromises. Let us hope it will not last too long.

But let us now go back to the quarrel I have mentioned. Because I wanted to find out what it was really about, I asked some competent people for an explanation. I am not a lawyer, but some of the points at issue do not appear to me to be all that important. However, one of the points is important, and that deals with the inclusion of the second item of the Gdansk agreement in the statute of Solidarity.

Although this agreement has been quoted several times, I will nevertheless read that part of it which is of greatest importance on this issue:

Forming new, independent and self-governing trade unions, the interfactory strike committee states that it will observe the principles defined by the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. The new trade unions will defend the social and material interests of employees and do not intend to perform a role of any political party. They stand on the ground of the principles of public ownership of production resources, which constitute the foundation of the socialist system which exists in Poland. They acknowledge that the PZPR plays the leading role in the state, and while not undermining the existing system of international alliances they endeavor to secure for working people appropriate means of control, expression of opinion and the defense of their interests.

Solidarity representatives think that it is not necessary to include this point in its statute because a reference is made to the Constitution anyway, and it is in the Constitution that all these matters are contained. Well, this is not quite right, and anyway I am not convinced by this argument. It seems to me that to plead loyalty to the Constitution is quite normal, if I may say so, and therefore, as a matter of fact, too formal.

The new trade unions are not being formed on the basis of existing law, but on the basis of a special social contract. The public will judge the trustworthiness of the two sides, that is, of the authorities as well as the trade unions, for some considerable time yet on the basis of the implementation of the agreements. This is why I think that to write the second point of the Gdansk agreement into the statute--and, after all, that agreement is primarily of the nature of a social contract and not a legal act--would be helpful in strengthening the front of supporters of renewal, and, as a matter of fact, would be beneficial for Poland and its fate.

After all, there is no point in hiding the fact that quite apart from those people who can see in the new trade unions an assurance of effective prevention of the recurrence of the phenomena which were the cause of the present crisis, there are also those whose attitude to those unions can be described as one of reserve. I am quite prepared to speak out against the authorities' dilatoriness in carrying out the various points of agreements and to campaign against the lack of trust in and even a certain amount of suspicion of Solidarity. The newspaper I manage has done a great deal to present the point of view of Solidarity to the public, but one of the conditions on which the effectiveness of this effort depends is that in everything they do the new trade unions should base themselves on the letter and spirit--I repeat, on the letter and spirit--of agreements they signed.

To my mind this is also in the interests of Solidarity. After all, it is important for the new trade unions to become as soon as possible one of the more important factors in the stabilization of the social and political situation in our country. They already are an important mass organization. This organization must have an unequivocal political image because otherwise it allows all sorts of questions to be raised about its nature. It is a new organization which is going through a period of crystallization when all kinds of views and people can be heard. In such a situation a politically unequivocal statute would represent an important trump card in the hands of supporters of socialism.

During the meeting in Nowa Huta, Lech Walesa recalled that delays in the registration of the new trade union movement--and he was talking about Solidarity--were leading to increased social tension in the country and cannot be reconciled with the spirit of national interest. The question arises: In whose interest would the development of such a situation be?

I am in full agreement in his assessment of the effects of delays in registration, but the question is: In whose hand lies the key for dealing with this unfavorable situation? Is it in the hands of the authorities alone? If anyone suspects that the decision to make it difficult for Solidarity to register was taken by someone here in Warsaw and that in this connection reasons for disagreement are being searched for, then he is making a mistake.

It must be quite obvious to every prudent person that the line established by the sixth plenum and the present party--government policy are bound up with the implementation of agreements. The registration of the new trade union movement is in fact a consequence of that line.

To stress my point, let me say quite openly: The writing of the second point of the Gdansk agreement into the statute is a matter of great importance for the preservation, extension and consolidation of the process of renewal. To evade the fulfillment of this requirement will only complicate the political situation in our country and create new areas of tension. I am certain that this is not what anyone who cares for our country would want to do. Thank you.

WROCLAW RAILROAD WORKERS PRESS FOR RESUMPTION OF TALKS

Hunger Strike Proclaimed

LD211902 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] [Words indistinct] are waiting for a government commission empowered to hold talks [words indistinct] representatives of railroad workers from all over the country affiliated with the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union.

This morning another exchange of telegrams took place [words indistinct] in which Minister of Transportation Mieczyslaw Zajfryd reiterated his decision of yesterday to (?postpone) the date of talks to be held by the (?previously appointed delegation) led by Vice Minister Czeslaw Goscilowicz.

[Words indistinct] of the Wroclaw General Station decided to make the following statement:

We, the undersigned, being unable to agree with the unjustified decisions of the representatives of the government and the Ministry of Transportation concerning the breaking off of talks at the locomotive shed at Wroclaw General Station between the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union and the interregional coordinating commission of railroad workers on the one side, and the government commission on the other, as elected delegates of individual districts of the state railroads to these talks mark our protest by proclaiming a hunger strike to last until the talks start.

The hunger strike is also proclaimed to protest the delay in registering the statutes of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union.

Further on the statement reads: Bearing in mind the interests of the Polish nation and being aware of the results of a general strike, and in order to avoid such a strike, we are publishing our decision. At the same time, we appeal to our brother railroad workers, whom we represent, to carry out effective work and to show discipline since this will help us in achieving our common and just goals.

[Words indistinct] by the representatives of individual railroad districts. [passage indistinct]

To end the meeting those present sent the following telegram:

To the chairman of the Council of Ministers, deputy premiers and the minister of transportation:

In reply to the telegram of the minister of transportation of 21 October, the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union and the coordinating commission of railroad workers state:

1. The allegation that point three of our postulates is not in accordance with the point eight of the [word indistinct] agreement is unfounded;

2. [Words indistinct] contrary to the statement of Vice Minister Goscilowicz, the wage increases of July and August cannot be treated as the implementation of point (number indistinct] of the Gdansk agreement. We appeal to Deputy Premier Jagielski and the National Coordinating Commission of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union;

3. We express our desire to take part in the present talks of the representatives of [word indistinct] and we demand an immediate resumption of talks in Wroclaw and the inclusion of them in demand No (?3);

4. We consider it purposeful and desirable for Deputy Premier Jagielski to be included in the government delegation, and at the same time we express our lack of confidence in Vice Minister Goscilowicz; and

5. The representatives of all state railroad directorates gathered here in Wroclaw, as an expression of protest against the disrespect for the just demands of railroad workers of all the state railroads, proclaim a hunger strike to last until the resumption of talks.

The meeting ended with the singing of the national anthem.

Exchanges With Government

LD212148 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The Ministry of Transportation informed journalists in Warsaw today about talks which have been held during the last few days between a ministry representative and the interregional coordinating commission of railroad workers of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union, which has its headquarters in Gdansk. The talks were held in Gdansk and then at the Wroclaw locomotive shed.

The interregional commission, which includes several employees from individual railroad directorates, handed to the ministry on 17 October in Gdansk a list of 45 demands. Apart from demands concerning social and living conditions, safety and hygiene at work and similar matters, the document includes a demand on wages which includes the introduction of the so-called equalizing supplement [dodatek wyrownawczy] for railroad workers. The demand is formulated as follows: To the wages of workers whose monthly pay does no exceed Z3,000, add the sum of Z2,300 so that the lowest wage amounts to Z5,300. Next there are demands for increases of Z300 to Z1,500, depending on pay levels.

The reply to these demands is expressed in a telegram from the minister of transportation, which reads as follows:

I am informing you that the third point of the demands, which in the opinion of the Solidarity trade union and the interregional coordinating commission of railroad workers, is a condition for resuming further talks and concerns the so-called equalizing supplement, does not conform to the protocol of the government agreement of 31 August 1980 concluded in Gdansk and cannot be considered by the ministerial commission of the Ministry of Transportation. I propose that the question of the agreement concerning the demands of the Polish State Railroad workers be discussed and prepared by a joint team consisting of representatives of the Solidarity trade union, the interregional coordinating commission of railroad workers, representatives of the central board of the Railroad Workers Union--eight representatives from each--and the Ministry of Transportation on 27 October of this year in Warsaw. [Signed] Minister Zajfryd.

At his meeting with journalists, the minister of transportation stated that the demand of wage increases formulated in the demands is unrealistic in the country's present situation. Minister Zajfryd stated that as of 1 November of this year, a new pattern of wages for all railroad workers would be introduced. Further proposals for regularization of railroad workers' wages will be submitted up to 1 July next year.

In reply to the telegram from the minister of transportation, the interregional coordinating commission sent the following message from Wroclaw:

In reply to the telegram of the citizen minister of transportation of 20 October, the Solidarity union and interregional coordinating commission of railroad workers inform you that it does not accept proposed meeting on 27 October in Warsaw. The representatives of all districts of the coordinating commission have been delegated to take part in talks in Wroclaw by the units represented by them. The talks in Wroclaw constitute a continuation of negotiations which started in Gdansk on 17 October of this year. All workers of the Polish State Railroads are awaiting a specific agreement, and the steady and good work of the entire Polish State Railroads network depends on the conclusion of such an agreement as soon as possible. [Signed] For the Solidarity union and interregional coordinating commission of railroad workers; (Wabrzesc), master of engineering sciences

The leadership of the Ministry of Transportation informed journalists that it is its intention to hold talks with the genuine representatives of railroad workers, which means that representatives of the independent and self-governing trade union of railroaders should take part in the talks. This is regarding the meeting with journalists.

We have just received a last-minute statement from the minister of transportation saying that this evening he received a telegram from the Solidarity union and interregional coordinating commission of railroad workers in Wroclaw which includes the following statements:

The allegation that point No 3 of our demands--this concerns wage increases--is not in accordance with point No 5 of the Gdansk agreement is unfounded. We ask Deputy Premier Jagielski and the national coordinating commission of the Solidarity union, with headquarters in Gdansk, to decide on this. We agree to take part in the current talks with representatives of the Railroad Workers Union and we demand an immediate resumption of talks which began in Wroclaw and the inclusion of demand No 3.

Minister Zajfryd has informed us that the ministry will consider the proposals contained in this telegram and will reply to them today.

WAGE NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE AT GORZOW PLANT

LD220930 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1550 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The talks on wages which started yesterday continued at the Gorzow Stilon plant between representatives of the factory founding commitee of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union and the management. As we reported yesterday, the conclusion of the negotiations and the signing of an agreement is expected to take place on Thursday.

Representatives of Solidarity and of the Stilon management signed a document today containing initial agreements concerning the directions of the negotiations described yesterday during a meeting of the interested parties with Governor Stanislaw Nowak. The governor also signed the document.

DEVELOPMENT, PROGRESS OF NEW TRADE UNIONS REPORTED

LD212102 Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Oct (PAP)--Gradually, though not without resistance and misunderstandings, the new trade unions are becoming a part and parcel of reality in many work establishments and regions across the nation.

At present they are inchoate--the most difficult stage of development; they are just getting organized, looking for office space and outfit, trying to provide the workers' crews with adequate information.

Here and there, they have to overcome barriers of inconfidence or even dislike. They have to find a modus vivendi with the old factory trade union councils.

At the same time, the founding committees of the new trade unions work on action programmes primarily aimed at securing the implementation of the workers' postulates. This objective requires extreme responsibility, especially now, when all the enterprises and occupational groups demand instand solutions to the problems that have accumulated over the years.

PAP correspondents filed in the following reports on the activity of the new trade unions:

In K. Swierczewski works, a precision instruments factory, one of the biggest work establishments in Warsaw, the majority of the crew decided to join in the independent self-governed trade unions which have acceded to the Solidarity's regional branch known as Mazovia.

Said chairman of the union's founding committee Tadeusz Lewandowski: "We've got help from the management of our factory, we've got an office of our own. At first, however, we ran into much trouble. We signed an agreement with the factory trade union council and the management, and agreed that until new elections any decisions will be jointly consulted by the factory trade union council and the new trade unions.

"Everyone, regardless of his world outlook, party affiliation or position at work, may be a member of our union. Our founding committee is comprised also of members of the PUWP factory committee executive.

"Now we're clearing up the wage issue. Apart from defending interests of the employees, we're planning to join actively in actions to boost production which is so important to the factory, as well as matters dealing with the work organization, cooperation and the like. Nothing should be happening in the factory without us. We think that the good climate created for our work by the supreme party and state authorities should find reflection at every level."

The founding committee of the independent, self-governed trade union Solidarity in the mid-eastern region, with headquarters in Lublin, has an office of its own since September 30. Its founding committees operate in numerous work establishments in the voivodships of Biala Podlaska, Chelm, Lublin, Radom, Rzeszow and Zamosc.

The new trade unions, said the secretary of the presidium of the union's district founding committee Antoni Pietrzak, are preparing for the elections to new factory councils. According to him, cooperation with the Lublin voivode is going well. Problems encountered in some enterprises are solved on the spot.

The founding committee of the independent, self-governed trade union of the Radom region was received by the Radom viovode and was given office space for headquarters. Many employees of work establishments in the region want to join the new union, as, for instance, the crews of three departments of the General Walter metal works. However, organization of the new unions in Walter is proceeding not without problems.

In Bydgoszcz, the inter-factory founding committee of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity gives much attention to consumer affairs. Union activists are postulating the extension of vegetable farming in the region by cutting down on the over-expanded floriculture. Following the motions of Solidarity, the Bydgoszcz Voivodship authorities resolved to intensify the renovation of old residential buildings and facilitate the exchange of flats, simultaneously curtailing the construction of summer houses.

REPORT ON CONGRESS OF COMMERCE, COOPERATIVE TRADE UNION

LD211130 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1515 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Lively discussions are taking place at enterprises over the causes of mistakes in trade union work. At many enterprises old and new trade unions have established partnership cooperation, considering the basic aim of their work to be defense of the working people's interests.

A congress of delegates of the trade union for workers of commerce and cooperatives continued its work in Warsaw. The discussion demonstrated that the most important task now is the adaptation of work to new conditions in the trade union movement. The need to democratize internal trade union life was pointed out. The congress passed a new statute which stresses that the independent trade union for workers of commerce and cooperatives is a universal and self-governing organization, voluntarily uniting the workers of commerce, public catering and related branches. In accordance with the Constitution, the trade union recognizes the leading role of the party and ownership of the means of production as the bases of the socialist system. The trade union is not subordinated to the control and supervision of the organs of the state and economic administration and social and political organizations.

WALESA MEETS WITH CZESTOCHOWA TRADE UNIONISTS

LD212240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] PAP reports that meetings between trade unionists from Czestochowa and representatives of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade union with Lech Walesa have taken place in the culture house of the Beirut steelworks and in Wlokniarz stadium.

SOLIDARITY WANTS PARTICIPATION MORE THAN MATERIAL DEMANDS

LD220811 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Oct 80 p 5

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Solidarity Trade Unions Preparing To Show Their Strength in Krakow"]

[Excerpt] Krakow--The large downtown apartment allocated to Solidarity ("until something better can be found," the party first secretary explained) smells musty, but it has been equipped with telephones and typewriters. The movement has 450,000 members in the region. In the corridor people from a mixture of social classes carefully read the notice boards. There is the Nowa Huta weekly opened at the page devoted to the new trade unions. There is a short report on five famous cases of corruption, followed by two blank lines and a heading "whom can you add to this list?" There are also reports on the rest of the country and on peasant solidarity, the farm workers' free trade union. In the room at the end of the corridor the presidium was sitting to hear an account of the national leadership meeting which took place in Gdansk on Monday, as it does every week.

The chairman and vice chairman said as they left the meeting: "There are problems and personal rivalry. It is annoying."

Chairman Stanislaw Zawada is a Catholic. He organized the Nowa Huta strike in 1976 and is a mountain guide. Vice chairman Mieczyslaw Gil joined the party very young ("without really thinking, although I am not saying that to try to clear myself"). He is now a journalist, having been a steel worker for a long time.

"We Want To Participate in Running the Country"

"It is the purity of our intentions which is enabling us to win victories," they said. "We want to organize a trade union movement in cooperation with the local authorities and the church, we want to participate in running the country."

[Question] What can the trade unions give the workers in this crisis period?

[Answer] We are not making any promises; we say that there will be no improvements for a long time. What we want is to create a situation in which people could work efficiently. Of course, there are small groups for whom the material demands are the most important. However, they are in the minority. Today people want above all to participate in the country's life.

[Question] Will the party grant you that?

[Answer] We believe that it will and we want to believe that it will. We are not drawing a distinction between party members and nonmembers but between honest and dishonest people.

[Question] Is that not rather naive?

[Answer] No, both we and they must believe that. We must make a clean sweep.

[Question] Nonetheless, there is a political problem?

[Answer] Yes, a problem which must be digested and accepted because we are a really authentic workers movement. We are not a political organization, but we have established a political fact. Hitherto there has been no trade union of this type in socialism, but I think there will be such unions. The trade unions will remain. Unlike the old trade unions, we have no old people's homes to offer, but the word solidarity means something to the workers. Our statutes must be registered so that we can fulfill our role. [paragraph continues]

Wildcat strikes are breaking out all the time in small factories either because people want wage raises or because the director refuses to accept the formation of a trade union, because he is terrified of being brought to justice when the accounts are checked. We are stopping those strikes. However, we must have the means to do so.

[Question] What about your relations with the authorities?

[Answer] We obtained our headquarters and the telephone within 2 days. The local press very quickly published objective articles about us. Things are going well.

[Question] You had no problems in obtaining a stadium for Sunday? [Solidarity union rally held on 19 October]

[Answer] Listen! Since we held our warning strike our strength has been a fait accompli. There is nothing to be discussed. They simply agree. Here the authorities are not afraid: They see that we are not playing at politics.

Negotiations With the Censors

On Tuesday evening [14 October] I was at the journalists club, which is comfortable and elegant in a sober fashion with a small, good and cheap canteen. There was a big meeting in a hall to elect the delegates who will take part in founding the independent journalists trade union in Warsaw on 29 October. Mieczyslaw Gil arrived late--he was returning from the censor's office where he had gone to hand in the latest issue of the trade union pamphlet ("we want to turn it into a newspaper")! The negotiations are to continue. It would take more than that to remove the nice smile he constantly wears.

On Tuesday afternoon in the offices of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, the big independent Catholic weekly which was authorized to start publishing again in 1956, Chief Editor Krzyztok Kozlowski was waiting for the copy to return from the censor's office. The printing press was due to start operating in 2 hours and nothing had arrived. He showed me the previous week's articles with long paragraphs crossed out in red: "Things are going a little better at the moment, but you can see how much remains to be done!"

On Tuesday evening I visited a member of the writers union national leadership who said: "There is a terrible danger that they will do here what they did in the GDR and Romania by suppressing censorship. After that everybody knows what happens: The censorship undertaken by the editors and directors is worse because they are afraid." In the throes of a revolution, this country is praying that the party will survive because its collapse would spark off Soviet intervention. The writers who are in revolt distrust the suppression of censorship. This Polish fall has succeeded in learning from history.

I then visited First Secretary Dabrowa, who is young (46 years old) but not inexperienced. There was an attempt to oust him during a regional plenum last Monday on the pretext that he had worked for a long time in the Central Committee organization section under Mr Babiuch, who has just been ousted for having "prepared" the party's last congress too thoroughly. The first secretary presented his leadership's collective resignation so quickly that he surprised his adversaries and was easily reelected in a secret ballot. He told the whole story frankly and with obvious pleasure. In the city it is said that it was not his past to which others objected but his present flexibility toward the trade unions--"an authentic workers' movement," in his view, whose leaders he regularly meets.

"Things are going very well," he said as he gave a serious account of his attempts to intervene on their behalf with the censorship authorities ("but you know that it is not up to me"). Of course, there are sometimes problems with factory managers or the old trade unions, who accuse Solidarity of being an antisocialist organization ("that is not fair"), or with Solidarity "unjustly" accusing party members. "No, I do not assume the role of arbitrator, because they are too jealous of their independence. However, I examine those problems with them like a wise man, because many of them are very young and politically inexperienced."

Is everything idyllic then?

Mr Dabrowa grew stern: "No, because the government signed the Gdansk agreements in a very bad economic situation, and it will be difficult to implement the financial clauses. We agreed to dialogue on 31 August, but if strikes are used as blackmail at every turn, we will achieve nothing."

Krakow is like a huge theater. The actors there are putting on a marvellous performance of this Polish thriller, whose denouement still has to be written.

WROCLAW VOIVODSHIP PARTY COMMITTEE ELECTS NEW SECRETARIAT

LD211340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] A plenary session of the voivodship PZPR committee devoted to organizational matters was held in Wroclaw. The plenum accepted the resignation of members of the secretariat and of the executive of the voivodship party organization who had performed those functions until now, and elected by majority vote a new secretariat and executive of the voivodship party committee in Wroclaw.

KANIA ADDRESSES WARSAW MEETING WITH JOURNALISTS

AU211108 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania at the 15 October Warsaw meeting with mass media journalists from all over Poland]

[Text] In his speech S. Kania presented the main elements of the country's complicated socioeconomic situation, which poses difficult and urgent tasks for the entire party and all the people, including the press. The top task now is to overcome the economic crisis, disorganization and stagnancy no matter what the causes. The importance of that task results simply from the fact that the bad state of our economy hinders implementation of all the plans that it is necessary to rapidly and extensively implement in line with social needs and feelings.

The role of the press is to tell the truth about the country's situation, about all necessities, difficulties and conditions. It is necessary in order to stimulate society's militancy, strength and initiatives, which are very important factors in overcoming our difficulties, in struggling for gradual improvements in the functioning of the economy and for related improvements in the working people's working and living conditions.

S. Kania also said that not even the best propaganda will remove bad policy, although good policy is virtually impossible without reliable, honest and open propaganda.

The party's return to the correct policy line accepted by all the people will create foundations on which full trust in propaganda will be restored. We were losing trust, S. Kania continued, not because the words were bad but because practical activities failed and did not match the words. That is why the struggle for good propaganda is in fact a struggle for good practices and for policy that is always correct and that enjoys society's extensive support.

S. Kania stressed the need for profound examination of the reasons for the crisis and for efforts to work out a program of constructive measures aimed at improvments. He also stressed that for this reason we need credible conduct at every sector--conduct that helps create trust. We need modesty, simplicity and honesty in people-to-people relations. It was above all the party that had put forward those issues. The process of change, which is an irreversible process, is still too slow, as attested to by the fact that the sixth party plenum directives are being propagated too slowly. S. Kania also said that the party seeks to renew the trade union movement because a segment of the workers class sees in it a guarantee that errors will not be repeated. Moreover, the organizers of those unions pledged in the concluded agreements to observe the principles of socialism in their activities.

S. Kania referred to the evaluations and tasks formulated by the sixth party plenum, stressing the importance of such plenum subjects as the democratization of internal party life and restoration of Leninist norms in the functioning of party bodies and organizations.

S. Kania told the meeting about the current work of the Politburo and recalled that the next party plenum will begin preparations for the ninth party congress.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REVIEWS ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU211440 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 Oct 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] PAP--According to the government press spokesman, the Council of Ministers was in session on 15 October to review implementation of the national socioeconomic plan for the first 9 months of this year and to discuss proposals to implement tasks in the last quarter.

The review shows that because of strikes and difficult supplies of raw and cooperative [kooperacyjnym] materials the production of industry, construction and transportation was greatly behind schedule. Plant and animal production conditions in agriculture are unfavorable. All this has worsened the country's market and payment situation.

There has been a severe drop in farm production, which was worth Z70 billion between July and September of this year, compared with the plan. Industrial production in September was 7 percent lower than in September 1979, but the special wage fund was 15.5 percent higher. Coal extraction has decreased by 4.5 million tons compared with the plan. The housing construction plan is behind schedule. Only 41.4 percent of the annual plan tasks were implemented in the first 9 months of this year.

Efforts to bring back the normal pace of economic performance are producing certain results as attested to by the 9.8 percent increase in industrial production in September compared with August. The session stressed that it is necessary to continue energetic action to further improve industrial performance by exploiting the potential of every factory and through increased discipline and productivity. The key task is to improve cooperation and supplies of raw materials. By the end of October the departments are to determine the feasible volumes of the production of raw and other materials and thus the level of domestic and export production of goods. The raw and other materials obtained through halting production of some investment machinery and installations will be used to boost production of those goods.

The Council of Ministers again evaluated the situation in agriculture and noted the large drop in production, especially plant production, in view of which it discussed the necessary measures to ensure the optimum harvest of crops and effective utilization of farm produce for food. It is necessary to intensify procurement of the required amounts of farm produce for the population, especially procurement of potatoes, vegetables, fruit, slaughter animals and milk.

The Council of Ministers stressed the need to fully implement the planned tasks of procuring the means of production for agriculture, including construction materials, coal and liquid fuels. It enjoined all the departments concerned to give the necessary assistance to agriculture.

The Council of Ministers termed measures to improve the market situation a priority task. To relieve shortages of goods in the market, additional purchases of such goods are being made in the socialist countries. Additional amounts of meat are also being imported. However, we should bear in mind that the elimination of market difficulties can be effected by tapping the potential by which the domestic production of goods can be increased. All departments were enjoined to maximally make good losses in market production and to tap all the additional reservoirs of production for that purpose.

The government instructed the departments to maintain increased coal supplies to the market. The coal distribution list for the fourth quarter should make special allowances for the needs of agriculture, farm-food industries and communal heating plants and power stations. The government listed measures to ensure rational consumption of coal and energy.

The Council of Ministers deems it necessary to continue efforts to implement the savings program for the administration and the economy. The government decided to halt construction of administrative projects. A government commission will examine and verify the purpose of such projects.

The council also discussed the new draft law on cooperatives and cooperative unions. The new law will replace the legal regulations on cooperatives of 17 February 1961. The Council of Ministers positively evaluated the draft law submitted by the Supreme Cooperative Council and recommended that the work to improve the draft should continue.

PREMIER ORDERS HALT TO CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

LD211036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] According to information from the government press spokesman, an order from the chairman of the Council of Ministers has been issued concerning a review of the administrative building contruction of socialized plants. It has been decided to halt the implementation of administrative building being carried out for state administrative units. It was also recommended that similar curtailments be introduced for central cooperative unions and main boards of social organizations. It is worth stressing that these cutbacks do not affect buildings for the social requirements of work forces and for production requirements. It should also be added that a special commission has been set up. Until the end of November this year it will put forward proposals concerning the further continuation or handing over for other purposes of administrative buildings which are in the course of construction. The above-mentioned order by the chairman of the Council of Ministers is an implementation of government activity in the savings program for the administration and the economy.

PZPR, ZSL ANNOUNCE NEW POLICY ON AGRICULTURE

LD210926 Warsaw PAP in English 0208 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Oct (PAP)--A programme for a new policy on agriculture and food economy based on the stance of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and the Presidium of the United Peasant Party Central Committee has been announced here. The programme will be subject to a broad (?social) [words indistinct] the main ideas of the [words indistinct] page document:

Poles spend some 35 per cent of their personal incomes on food, and if other products deriving from agriculture are included, the figure is 52 percent.

About a half of the current increment in the population's incomes goes to purchases of food. This sheds a new light on the significance of agriculture and food economy and their functions in the national economy. We must search for a way to quickly overcome the present unusually difficult and strained food situation in the country. Our agriculture can afford to feed the community and in the future also export the surplus (?food).

The social life is undergoing a renewal also in the countryside. The rural communities are striving to stimulate rural self-government and democratize the social life in the countryside. Those striving of [as received] the rural population are fully in line with the policy of the PUWP and the UPP. The social problems in the Polish countryside must not be underestimated. 45 per cent of Poles live in the countryside, and over 26 per cent of the inhabitants of our country work in agriculture.

We have [word indistinct] out that the implementation of the principles of the agricultural policy has been inadequate. This situation must no longer be tolerated. It is unacceptable that our industry allocates to agriculture little more than 4 per cent of its production.

The conditions of life and work of the rural population must be improved, the farmers must be allowed to participate in the decision-making when their fates and the fate of the community in which they live are concerned, which will enhance their communal consciousness, the atmosphere and the willingness to do their important job.

The PUWP CC Political Bureau and the UPP CC Presidium are stating firmly that the Polish agriculture is one. Its hardcore are individual farms. Those fundamental statements delineate the directions for the present and the future actions on the part of the political and the state authorities. The agricultural policy is one and binding everywhere. We shall firmly guard its observance by all.

We appreciate the great social weight of the enlivening of the production of small farms. The PUWP CC Political Bureau and the Presidium of the UPP CC [word indistinct] equal access to investments, means of production, credits and other state assistance for all farms.

Agriculture hates frequent and rush changes, temporariness and a sense of insecurity. Therefore we want everybody who can and wants to work the land to be absolutely sure that no-one will disturb his creative work, on the contrary, that he can always count on all-round help and care of the people's state.

The industry producing means of production for agriculture will be expanded so that in the nearest years it will be able to meet the needs of the countryside.

In 1985 the consumption of fertilizers measures in pure content will amount to 258 kgs per (?hectare) for all of agriculture. Starting from next year, in the nearest years the whole increase in mineral fertilizers should go to individual farms. The (?supply) of cement to agriculture will go up from the present 4.5 million tons to 6.5 million in 1981 and it will continue to grow in the following years.

Agricultural production [words indistinct] profitable for [passage indistinct] will be raised.

The system of granting credits to agriculture will be changed so that better conditions are created for all farms to (?modernize) and intensify production. Production-led credits will be low-interest.

With a view to giving just support to all its sectors, the agricultural policy will foster the development and consolidation of the state farms, agricultural cooperatives and other forms of collective farming. Increased autonomy of state farms and activization of workers' and cooperatives' self-government will ensure conditions for modern and efficient management. The investment processes in the state and cooperative sector in agriculture must be substantiated by a detailed account of their effectiveness to the society.

In recent years the work of cooperatives' and farmers' self-government, as well as of the representation organs, has been limited to the disfavour of the rural population and the people's state. This state of affairs must be quickly and radically changed. The great demand for popular initiative and self-government is facilitating these changes.

There is also a need for full restoration of the cooperative and workers' self-government, for ensuring them legal-organisational, economic and personnel conditions to increase their influence upon the socio-economic functioning of agriculture and the rural population, self-government becomes an indispensable partner of the administration and economic bodies at all the levels of management.

We attach special attention to farmers' circles, as a mass peasants' organization, seeing in them the actual representation of farmers' interests, both in the productive and social and living matters, seeing in them an organization that plays the role of a trade union of Polish individual farmers.

To make this activity genuine the agricultural circles must be provided wider access to the fund for the development of agriculture, to the agricultural cooperative and the agricultural-food industry funds as well as, to some extent, to the communes' funds.

Giving broader authority to the farmers' circles will require richer forms of activity and adjustment of the organisational structure to the new objectives. This particularly concerns the commune level where very concrete matters, and ones that are close to every farmer, are being decided. Simultaneously, consideration must be given to the principle of electing farmers to the posts of chairmen of voivodship and central boards of the union of farmers' circles.

We should re-activate those self-governed branch associations of farmers (dairy-farming, horticulture, floriculture etc.) which may play a great role in the development of specialized farms. in acting as consultants in matters of prices for farm produce and means of production, in shaping up the conditions of agricultural production and cooperation between farmers and breeders.

One of the basic tasks of the state's social policy is to improve the welfare and living conditions in the countryside. We must make amends for the many results of negligence in this field. In particular, we should ensure a development of welfare benefits for farmers. The system of assistance to farmer families should be expanded, so that a minimum living standard is maintained. We should also examine the possibility of extending the old age and disability pensions system to embrace those families which for objective reasons cannot obtain a pension within the present regulations.

The development of culture in the countruside has been considerably neglected. The number of cinemas has gone down. Old folk traditions are disappearing. We have to counteract that.

The PUWP CC Political Bureau and the Presidium of the UPP Main Committee firmly believe that the full implementation of tasks described in the document will serve to improve the food supply to the community and enhance the living conditions in the countryside.

It is a duty of all the authorities and PUWP organizations and the UPP to see that the principles of the jointly elaborated agricultural policy are unequivocally interpreted on all the level of agricultural management.

Agricultural self-government must become the main platform for the political work of the PUWP and the UPP on the development of agriculture and the countryside.

The PUWP CC Political Bureau and the Presidium of the UPP Main Committee are recommending that the government consider their stance in plan for the development of agriculture and food economy and that a plan for the implementation of those decisions and systematic control over their implementation be worked out by the end of the year. The PUWP CC Political Bureau and the Main Committee of the UPP will perform a yearly evaluation and review of the implementation of decisions contained in the present document.

PUBLIC OPINION WELCOMES IDEA OF MEAT RATIONING

LD211410 Warsaw PAP in English 0201 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct (PAP)--A public opinion poll carried out by PAP reporters among Varsovians show that in principle people are for the introduction of meat coupons in Poland. This was one of the 21 demands forwarded by the Gdansk strikers last August.

The official decision on the issue has not been taken yet but such a scheme has been discussed in mass media for some time now and people seem to accept this sort of a solution in the face of meat shortages in the country.

An opinion prevails among people questioned by PAP reporters that a meat coupons system would be a socially important decision as it would ensure equal distribution of meat and solve the problem of queueing.

It is expected, however, that the system, if introduced, would have to pass a test of time and be corrected in a few months' time, an economist said.

MEETINGS, SPEECHES MARK ARMY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Urbanowicz Speech at Gathering

LD102214 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Army Day celebrations have begun in Warsaw. At this very moment in the Polski Theater in Warsaw a concert is in progress and present are members of the highest authorities: Wojciech Jaruzelski, Alojzy Karkoszka, Tadeusz Grabski and Mieczyslaw Moczar, and also representatives of the political parties. Present also are members of the Command of the Northern Group of the Soviet Army.

Taking the floor, Vice Minister of National Defense Gen Jozef Urbanowicz stressed that the armed forces, whose highest vocation is service to the nation and to its socialist state, are in full solidarity with the evaluation and the decisions of the sixth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and with the Sejm's decisions.

Referring to the years of World War II, the speaker stressed that the Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms, sealed with blood, has been transformed into a permanent friendship which links our nations and states. Poland, the speaker declared, is a strong and an unfailing link in the Warsaw Pact and will continue to work for the consolidation of peace and security.

More on Urbanowicz Speech

LD102329 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpt from speech by Gen Josef Urbanowicz, vice minister of national defense, at 10 October Army Day celebration at Polski Theater--recorded]

[Text] This year's ceremony is being celebrated amid a difficult period for our fatherland. The party and the people's authority and all the patriotic forces of the nation are looking for the most correct sociopolitical ways out of the crisis situation. They are making their sources the building of lasting guarantees of a certain realization of the most noble values of socialism. The leading force of our nation--the working class--has made manifest the profound determination to solve social conflicts, within the framework and on the basis of socialist reality, with the leading role of the party and the lasting nature of the alliance. The armed forces, whose highest vocation is the service of the nation and its socialist state, is in full solidarity with the assessments and decisions of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee plenum and with the recent decisions of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

We understand that today the country in particular needs well-organized and productive work, order and internal calm, unity of purpose and action by all Poles who love their homeland. Determination is necessary, both in the struggle against evil and in the defense of everything that is good in our life, which is the lasting, unshakable achievement of People's Poland.

Press on Urbanowicz Address

AU171350 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 11-12 Oct 80 p 2

[Speech by Gen J. Urbanowicz, deputy minister of general affairs [zastepca ministra do spraw ogolnych] and vice minister of national defense, at the 10 October Warsaw solemn function to commemorate the 37th anniversary of the Polish People's Armed Forces]

[Excerpt] Our armed forces fulfill their basic defense function by actively participating in implementing many national tasks. They will continue their significant share in solving many very complicated tasks resulting from the current economic situation. Our entire ideological-moral, professional-intellectual and technical-production potentials can always be used by our people and party. We want to actively participate to the best of our ability in restoring society's moral-political unity and in eliminating the losses caused by the current development of events. This is how we see our place and role in solving national problems.

We are the People's Armed Forces and armed arm. That is why we share their joys and their worries and why discharging our duties increasingly better and more effectively is a point of our soldierly honor.

Esteemed gathering, Poland's security and further socialist development depend on the progress of detente in the international situation. Instability continues to be a distinctive feature of that process. Imperialism continues to unleash local wars and conflicts and to inspire and support reactionary and counterrevolutionary actions. It continues to seek to undermine balance, to promote intensive armaments and military militancy and to dictate from the position of strength.

All this requires us to intensify our vigilance, especially in the face of the country's complicated situation, which has become an object of various speculation within the circles of the Western reactionary and militaristic forces. To all those who would like to include Poland's situation in their military plans we can say that such attempts have no chance at all. [paragraph continues]

Our people, led by the party, will continue along the socialist road. Poland is a strong and foolproof element of the Warsaw Pact. It will continuously solicit peace and security and credibly safeguard them.

Concern that the basic foundations of our national security are not undermined is and should be a patriotic duty of every Pole, especially now.

As soldiers--men who are especially responsible for the country's security and defense--we view the efforts to put in good order and strengthen our state's economic and political power, to successfully solve social tensions and conflicts and to enhance society's moral-political unity, as a foundation of the people's independent existence. Our soldierly toil and daily duties and work are fully consistent with those great goals.

The soldiers of the Polish People's Armed Forces, who continue most lofty patriotic and internationalist traditions, will as ever before faithfully serve socialist Poland. We will fulfill our constitutional duty of our fatherland's defense with complete responsibility.

Long live and blossom the Polish People's Republic, the fatherland of all Poles.

Soviet General's Address

AU171344 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 11-12 Oct 80 p 2

[Speech by Lt Gen N. Lushnichenko, member of the Army Council and head of the Political Command of the Northern Group of the Soviet Army Forces, at the 10 October Warsaw solemn function to commemorate the 37th anniversary of the Polish People's Armed Forces]

[Excerpt] On this 37th anniversary of the Polish People's Armed Forces we are pleased to state the traditions of Polish-Soviet friendship and brotherhood in arms, which were born in the struggle against fascism, are now creatively developing and assuming a qualitatively new character. This is convincingly attested to by the developing contacts between generals, officers and soldiers of our tactical formations and units in the course of joint exercises, combat training and the entire soldierly life.

The soldiers of the Northern Group of the Soviet Army Forces, who fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty on Polish soil together with the soldiers of the Polish People's Armed Forces, highly value Soviet-Polish brotherhood in arms and regard it as their sacred duty to contribute to its further development and consolidation.

People's Poland is a permanent element of the fraternal community of socialist states. We, Soviet people, are cordially pleased with your achievements and fully understand the difficulties you are experiencing.

Dear comrades, we wish you successes in implementing the sixth PZPR Central Committee plenum resolutions aimed at stabilizing the country's situation, raising the party's leading role and creating conditions for the further socialist development of the Polish People's Republic.

One cannot help noticing that as the situation stabilizes the circles hostile to socialist Poland intensify their militancy and their firebrand and destructive activities. Parallel to the foreign subversion and propaganda centers, which are trying to cast a shadow on People's Poland, there have appeared in the West the unsolicited "defenders" of Polish independence, who are actually interfering in the domestic affairs of the Polish sovereign state.

The FRG revanchists, who have openly demanded a revision of the borders of People's Poland, have also unleashed a massive anti-Polish campaign.

The generals, officers and all the soldiers of the Northern Group of the Soviet Army Forces are well aware of the complicated character of the present times, of the weight and responsibility for the tasks involved in defending the western appraoches of the socialist community and are doing their best to raise the combat readiness of the armed forces.

Getting ready for the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet soldiers are demonstrating in the final stages of the current training year their increasing combat mastery, tough soldierly discipline and readiness to worthily fulfill their patriotic and internationalistic duties.

Dear friends, on this solemn day we once again cordially greet you on the occasion of your celebrations. From the bottom of my heart I wish you--our class brothers and comrades in arms--new successes in perfecting your combat mastery and in implementing the PZPR Central Committee tasks in the sphere of defending the cause of socialism and the inviolate borders of People's Poland.

Long live the fraternal friendship between our Marxist-Leninist parties!

May the indestructible friendhip between the peoples and armies of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic gain in strength!

Kania Attends Promotion Ceremony

LD111350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 11 Oct 80

[TExt] Today, on the eve of the 37th anniversary of the battle of Lenino a ceremony was held at the Belweder Palace to present nominations to the rank of major general to 13 colonels of the Polish Army and Civic Militia. By the resolution of the Council of State the following colonels were promoted: Zdzizlaw Gluszczyk, Tytus Krawczyk, Jan Kuriatan, Ryszard Milczarek, Zdzislaw Pietrucha, Edward Poradko, Piotr Przybyazewski, and Bonifacy Jedynak.

The promotions ot the rank of Lieutenant general were received by meritorious commanders of the World War II: Col--(retired)--Powel Dabek, Franciszek Kaminski, Bazyli Maksimczuk, Jan Mazurkiewicz, and Edmuns Pszczolkowski. The ceremony at Belweder was attended by Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski, Jozef Pinkowski, Stanislaw Gucwa, and Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak.

Jablonski Address

LD111954 Warsaw Domestic Serivce in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The day of the Polish Armed Forces has been marked throughout Poland today by laying of flowers at monuments and cemetaries. A meeting was held in Belweder where new appointments to the rank of general were announced.

The following took part in the ceremony: Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski, Jozef Pinkowski and Stanislaw Gucwa, Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, and Lt Gen Miroslaw Milewski, and Mieczyslaw Moczar as well as members of the leadership of the Ministry of Defense.

Speaking to the participants in the meeting, Henryk Jablonski referred to the history of the struggle for liberation of the Polish nation recalling that today's appointments to the rank of general emphasize the varied nature of the fronts on which the struggle was waged and the formations taking part in the struggle.

Kania, Jaruzelski Attend Celebration

LD111242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] To mark Polish Army Day meetings are being held at the Polish Army Museum in Warsaw of former soldiers and those who today, by devoted service in the ranks, consolidate the security of the country. In the victory hall ex-servicemen and soldiers whose names were entered yesterday into the book of soldiers' deeds met today. The meeting was attended by fighters for freedom, soldiers of Spetember 1939, Polish Armed Forces in the west, resistance fighters at home and abroad and soldiers of the Polish People's Army. The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party Stanislaw Kania, Minister of National Defense Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski was present.

Further Events

LD122342 Warsaw PAP in English 2047 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Oct (PAP)--The Polish society observed the Polish Army Day today, on the 37th anniversary of the battle of Lenino, the baptism of fire of the Polish Armed Forces formed in the Soviet Union during the Second World War. A twenty-four gun salute was fired and a solemn change of guard was held in front of the tomb of the unknown soldier here. Flowers were laid at places of national remembrance and official meetings and ceremonies marking the Polish Army Day were held at military units and cultural institutions throughout Poland.

A monument to Polish artillerymen founded by the Torun community was unveiled in that city. The officers' college of the rocket troops and artillery named after Gen Jozef Bem has been operating in Torun where artillery traditions date back to the 15th century.

A monument to inhabitants of the Lublin region and prisoners of war of various nationalities fallen and murdered by the Nazi occupiers there between 1939 and 1945 was unveiled in Deblin, the Lublin Voivodship.

TRYBUNA LUDU ARTICLE ATTACKS KURON, MOCZULSKI

AU211353 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Oct 80 P 2

[J. M. article: "The Verifiers"]

[Text] Now we know why Poland was swept by strikes in July and August, why the striking collectives proved to be efficiently organized and maintained good order. It was Jacek Kuron and the social self-defense committee of the Committee for Workers' Defense [KOR] who helped them do that. We have learned about that from Jacek Kuron himself.

The open letter to the shipbuilders and all workers of the coast published by him recently contains statements on the subject that leave no doubts.

"Since the first strikes in July 1980," Kuron writes, "We had been gathering and disseminating information about the strikes and the demands of the strikers. We saw that the authorities were only able to apply repressions and subdue the strikes when nobody knew about them. We knew that the experiences of some collectives would help the others organize themselves."

That statement, whose author himself seems to expose the participation of the KOR in the organization of the strikes, contains, by the way, an essential slip [pomowienie]. It implies that the authorities intended to repress the strikers. It is known that this was not the case, because from the very beginning of the events the authorities based their behavior on the principle of a compromise settlement of the crisis.

Also a clear majority of the striking collectives did not show any tendency toward adventurous settlements, and willingness to talk was prevalent.

Thus one continues to read Kuron's statement not without surprise. He credits himself with that course of events, saying: "In July and August 1980 I warned the authorities not to use force against the striking workers and reminded them of the burned party committee headquarters in December 1970 and in June 1976. At the same time I repeatedly said to the workers: "Do not burn party committees, set up your own.'"

Kuron seems to be unaware that others also credit themselves with the same merits, for instance, Leszek Moczulski and the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland, set up by him. Let us remember that in an interview for the second West Berlin television program on 8 September Moczulski proudly said: "The confederation played a role in the strikes in Gdansk, Szczecin and Silesia. I helped many, for instance Lech Walesa, the strike leader in Gdansk. Many of us confederation members were in the first strike line."

As it turns out, the new trade unions also owe their formation to Moczulski: "I wrote a pamphlet," Moczulski says, "entitled 'The Struggle Waged by the Strike Movement in Poland.' Early in August the pamphlet was published in Gdansk, Katowice, Lublin and Szczecin. In that pamphlet we tell the workers: You must organize yourselves."

The party has already clearly assessed the ground for this year's events, defined its attitude to the striking workers collectives and accepted their moral and social arguments. Thus it has assessed those events from the class point of view. Persons known for their statements and acts directed against the socialist state are trying to constantly verify that assessment.

We do not need to be afraid of truth: In some instances, one could come across direct incitement [inspiratorska] from outside, and even now in the country we still have attempts to arouse unrest and to foment an atmosphere of strain and suspicion. Is it of any use for the workers class or in reaching agreements? Certainly it is not. But the inciters pursue not social order, but political goals of their own. Their objective is to satisfy their own ambitions also, even to the extent of manufacturing self-serving myths.

Megalomania is hard to cure. Neither Kuron nor Moczulski can see the pretentiousness of their statements that would suggest that they were those who had upset some of the enterprises.

It should be added that Kuron also made a statement bringing discredit to the Polish intelligentsia. He makes the feeling of shame for the silence kept by the intelligentsia thus far accountable for the formation of the KOR. "We resolved to rehabilitate its good name," he says.

The letters received by the editorial borad from workers, including trade union figures, contain many words of indignation at those megalomaniacal claims and at the destructive advances going in step with those claims.

IMPACT OF TRADE UNION UPSURGE ON PARTY, CHURCH VIEWED

LD170901 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Oct 80 PP 1,6

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Warsaw Is Waiting"]

[Text] Warsaw--On 20 October Poland could experience its second general strike of the month, following the 1-hour warning strike on 3 October. In fact, none of the problems which led to the short strike 10 days ago has been resolved. Wage talks in various sectors, which were to end in principle on 30 September, are far from being concluded. The statutes of Solidarity--the national independent trade union created round Gdansk--have not yet been officially registered and, finally, no discussion has been started on the question of the new organizations' access to the mass media.

A week remains to find the compromises desired by both sides. At the very worst, the situation is not sufficiently tense to make any trial of strength automatically lead to a confrontation. However, it is a fact that 6 weeks after they were signed the Gdansk agreements have been completely unable to restore calm. Spurred on by their first victory--the right to exist--the independent trade unions are continually growing in strength.

Almost all workers in big enterprises, including party activists, belong to them. In several cities--Wroclaw, for instance--Solidarity has taken root in professional circles, and self-employed tradesmen--who manage state funds [as published] -- are indignant that they are being refused membership. Dense crowds throng into the premises lent by the municipalities after lovingly reading and rereading plates affixed to the buildings, offering an even more spectacular sight than the televised interviews with budding trade unionists as proud as they are young.

And last but not least: The movement is now gaining ground in rural areas and peasant trade unions will probably also soon have premises of their own. In a still absolutely calm atmosphere, the whole of Polish society is organizing itself--within the framework of the system since it is not challenging it--into a formidable counterpower which is modifying its nature.

In the past, the authorities ruled--whether the country, cities or enterprises--by decree. But now they have to talk matters over or at least take into account any foreseeable objections before deciding on wage and price levels, production and planning and also on cultural policy, censorship and the organization of education, in short, nearly everything except foreign policy--a wise tacit and collective taboo.

We will learn in a few months time whether this impressive balance of forces--the result of 24 years of evolution since 1956--will have proved history wrong by preventing Soviet intervention. It is too early to know what new political equilibrium could emerge here in the socialist bloc if Moscow allowed a country, too young, too rich in intelligence and too proud of its history, not to feel stifled at present and to develop. Meanwhile, it is necessary to march on a compass bearing because the three landmarks in the political landscape have been altered beyond recognition.

First, the party, its leading role is threatened by no one. Furthermore, never before--except in 1956--has its internal life aroused so much interest among the Polish people who now line up almost as eagerly for newspapers as for meat. However, the permanence of this leading role is only of relative importance inasmuch as the party no longer governs for two reasons so profound that they could well prevent the situation from changing.

First of all, as a result of struggles among trends and clans the party has been paralyzed. Very violent, as the recent plenum has shown, and hardly creditable since the "files" and the desire to throw heads to the people are a big handicap. They have mainly been waged between the men whom Gierek had favored and those which he had kept out and who have now seized power. No quarter is given in this sphere--even Central Committee members are being eliminated and it is being whispered that some former dignitaries could soon find themselves in the presence of an examining magistrate. But as for the question of what policy should be pursued, kid gloves are being used since nothing else can be done.

Kania asserts that the Gdansk agreements must be respected but he does not punish local officials who hinder their implementation. The realists who support him and who have brought him to power--people like Jagielski, Barcikowski, Olszowski and also General Moczar--are unable to impose a bolder line assuming they want to. [paragraph continues]

The two former, who signed the Gdansk and Szczecin agreements, could well fall by the wayside as a result of being in the limelight, whereas the two others have kept silent as if biding their time. Gdansk First Secretary Fiszback has been preaching alone and in vain a bolder acceptance of realities. And the not quite silent majority has taken care not to denounce the August compromise but has kept issuing warnings, attacking "antisocialist" forces, and has opposed wherever and as much as it could any inclination to initiate an open-door policy.

The Wage Increase Imbroglio

In this situation the new leadership was even unable to get the recent plenum to determine the date of an extraordinary congress because the apparatus fully realizes that this would provide an opportunity for its complete renewal which is now being envisaged. It will be learned during the coming plenums whether the visits by Politburo members to party provincial organizations have promoted any change in the balance of forces. For the time being they seem mainly to have made clear the support enjoyed by the independent trade unions among the workers at the grassroots level, who have waxed even more indignant since instances of corruption have been revealed.

The second reason for the party's opposition to progress is the fact that, like everybody else, it does not know what course the tide now breaking over the country will take. Prevented from influencing it by its internal paralysis, it is also unable to determine any policy--especially economic policy--since any policy could well become either obsolete or inapplicable in a few weeks' time.

The result of the factional struggles has been dangerous and unnecessary equivocation with respect to the registering of Solidarity's statutes. The result of the wait-and-see attitude: a catastrophic imbroglio in the sphere of wage increases.

The day the Gdansk agreements were signed the strikers offered to withdraw their demand for a Z2,000 increase for all concerned and asked instead for a Z1,000 increase for people earning less than Z3,500 and a Z500 increase for people earning more. Even though this would have cost the economy a great deal, such a step was acceptable and justifiable from the moral viewpoint and that of social peace.

However, probably believing that they would gain in strength once the strikes were over, the authorities forced through an agreement providing for negotiations sector by sector. But since, contrary to the authorities expectations, pressure by the workers has become stronger, these negotiations started under the worst imaginable conditions between powerless ministers lacking instructions on the one hand and irritated and suspicious trade unionists exposed to further demands by the rank and file on the other. So far hardly anything has been resolved and everybody is displeased. Occasionally wage increases are being secured in addition to those obtained during the initial July strikes. Disparities between incomes are increasing in a completely disorderly manner and the trade unions, which have been caught between contradictory interests, could well be outflanked. This would be very disturbing for the fragil peace now prevailing in Poland since the trade unions have to stop "wildcat" strikes everyday.

The only economic decisions which it has been decided to adopt--and there is danger in delay in this sphere--are merely aimed at "mopping up" the money in circulation which the printing presses will throw onto a market which will increasingly become short of goods. Productivity has decreased and will decrease even further as a result of continual meetings and of the introduction of a 5-day week whereas hitherto miners worked 6 or 8 days at a stretch. The harvest has been bad (a 20 percent drop in potato production and a 30 percent drop in sugar beet production.) [paragraph continues]

The total amount of wages is to increase at least 20 percent at a time when the inflation rate has already reached 12 percent and Poland owes $20 billion to Western banks and it is estimated that it will soon own $30-35 billion.

But instead of taking risks by proposing a contractual policy to the trade unions and initiating the decentralization for which economists are asking, the authorities are to borrow a further $2 billion with a view to purchasing consumer goods, reduce industrial investments in favor of agriculture (a correct but by itself insufficient step) and put up the interest rate paid by saving banks to a maximum equal to the present inflation rate.

Another upheaval has taken place whose consequences, although less serious, will be of extreme interest in the long run. I refer to the church's position on the political chessboard. As a result of its primate's strength of character in the Stalinist years, its members' faith and John-Paul II's election, it became--through the strength of its desire for pluralism--the representative of the whole of society and the authorities' only interlocutor. No force--and this largely applies to the party--could do anything against it and hardly anything without it and its support.

The Church's Lost Monopoly

Today, the trade unions' impact is causing much more concern to the authorities than that of the church hierarchy, which has lost a monopoly which was never threatened by the secular opposition prior to August. Individually, all or almost all trade unionists are fervent Catholics, respectful of the bishops' views and paying attention to them. Collectively, trade unionists are above all carried along by a social dynamism which they hardly control and by the country's general evolution. The hierarchy can exert a direct influence on certain trade union leaders but in order to influence any decisions adopted by trade unions it can only rely on sermons and make use of leftist Catholic intellectuals whom it has always mistrusted and who certainly are no transmission belts. This situation could make it possible to raise again the confusion in the Polish people's minds--a legacy of the past--between secularity and regime. At the time of very great tension, it could also reduce the impact of any appeals for caution which the church would certainly make if necessary.

The third upheaval concerns the opposition. The fact that an explosion occurred was due not exclusively but largely to the existence of such pockets of free speech as the leftist liberal Catholic magazines and the Catholic Intellectuals' Club (KIK)--an existence ensured by sheer hard work since 1956. Nor could it have occurred without the unbelievable activity in support of human rights by the Workers' Defense Committee [KOR] since 1976 and, to a lesser extent, without the warnings issued by the Experience and Future [DIP] club whose members include intellectuals belonging to the party, nonparty people, Catholic and atheists all of whom, however, are as critical as they are determined not to exceed the limits of legality.

As a result of the prestige it enjoys in the workers movement, the fear which KOR's alleged extremism inspires in the authorities and the hopes which some leaders pin on KIK and DIP members' moderation, the opposition plays a very important role. At the same time, however, its actual influence in the field has decreased considerably since free speech has blossomed throughout the country and the workers now have their own organizations to defend them.

Overtaken by a storm it had hoped for, the opposition is now passing through an identity crisis aggravated by a very noticeable confrontation in Gdansk between men who want to avoid driving pragmatists among the leadership into an impossible situation and those who believe that the less forcefully realities are expressed the weaker the realistic trend in the party will become.

A point has been reached where, while arranging perfectly courteous joint meetings, people call one another behind the scenes "Bolsheviks" and "dangerous idiots." KOR, which is the only opposition organization as opposed to a mere trend, has almost ceased to exist. Some of its members--and not the least known ones--are thinking about setting up a more directly political movement in order to try to organize the mass movement connected with the trade unions around a reasoned--that is, no longer spontaneous--action with a view to containing it. Some other people, including KIK and DIP intellectuals, believe that this could lead to a confrontation with the authorities which, in their view, could not tolerate such a first step toward pluralism. Despite denials, it is possible to perceive behind these confused polemics a hazy awakening of an entire range of political sensibilities which are bound to exist in any European country but have hitherto been merged in a defensive struggle.

It is hard to see how an entire people's opposition can be channeled unless the authorities engage in a genuine dialogue, a plan for credible reforms is soon submitted to the country and a compromise between the authorities and the country is achieved. Only the Polish people's political acumen has so far made it possible to prevent any blunders. But unless encouraged, commonsense could well cease to prevail.

YOUTH DAILY FEARS 'ECONOMIC, POLITICAL CHAOS'

AU172121 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 11-12 Oct 80 p 3

[Jerzy Oseka article: "A Matter of Common Sense"]

[Text] People all over the country are discussing the causes of the present situation and ways to settle it. It is hardly surprising. We are witnesses to critical and historic events.

The need for an honest and frank discussion is not new. Problems that should have been aired publicly had been accumulating for a long time. The strikes on the coast only provided an opportunity to show the swollen problems that must be exposed publicly and settled immediately. Thus for nearly 2 months we have been discussing the defects of our political system, the mistakes in the economy and other factors that caused the deep social crisis. Virtually all the press devoted much space to the events on the coast and in the other parts of the country. Many causes of the successive crises have been noted. The sixth Central Committee plenum constituted an important element in that discussion, although it was distinctly emphasized at the plenum that no one was thus far in a position to supply final and exhausting solutions to emerging problems. Thus it is necessary to continue to look for the causes. Their full comprehension and elimination alone will prevent successive crises.

It is necessary also to bring all those responsible for the present crisis to an earnest and consistent account. We are well aware that it is not just the handful of persons dismissed who are to blame for everything. For the sake of justice and credibility, really all must be brought to account--both in the center and in the field, those who are in office and those relieved before clearing their accounts completely. This will enable those remaining in office to win confidence and credibility, it will purge the atmosphere of suspicion and conjecture. It is also necessary to give the true causes of idleness in offices.

The Need for Benevolence and Compromise

The objective of the discussion on the healing of the republic is something more than the presentation of opinions and individual views on remedies, even if they stem from highly prestigious persons. [paragraph continues]

One single outline resulting from the thinking of all those participating in the discussion, an outline that can be accepted by the majority for further implementation as a basis for state and economic activity, will not emerge even from a thousand individual and unrelated points of view. Thus far this was the most frequent case, including the rich economic discussion preceding the 8th congress.

No optimal solution can be found by any important commission or team, no matter if it is formed by politicians or scientists. There have been many commissions of this kind, most frequently with the same persons who we have today. However, persons forming those commissions are unable to break through certain commonplace stereotypes and ways of thinking. Even the work of the commission drafting the bill on trade unions is evidence of that. What is needed indeed is broad public discussion, clashes of views, mutual persuasions and compromises.

In the Sejm Professor Szczepanski pledged assistance on the part of the institutions of the Polish Academy of Sciences. He said that many papers had already been written. Let us then present them for public trial in the press, radio and television.

All of us--moreover, rightly so--can see the need to improve the mechanisms of democracy, the economic system and the leading role of the party. We have forgotten too soon that, in addition to those just and indispensable tasks, we were facing another one that is not easier at all: work on social consiousness, the feeling of duty, the style of daily work, and the reliability and quality of work. There is nothing to justify absenteeism that is commonplace among the broad masses of workers, jobs done half-way or simply bungled.

To Stop Rising Costs

The economic and social costs of the struggle between the authorities and society for partnership are indisputably high. The most important task now confronting workers' leaders, political and administrative authorities and journalists, in my opinion, is to prevent those costs from rising further. Despite various efforts, those costs have thus far been growing and manifesting themselves in economic losses that have been increasing in an alarming way. The most painful thing is that the economic and political chaos is deepening, the prestige of state and economic authorities is withering, and even anarchic trends are deepening. How can one interpret the fact that, notwithstanding the agreements reached between the government and the workers class and encompassing the whole country, the situation did not calm down. Talks are not being conducted in step with normal working conditions, and there are many people who are profiteering instead of working. It is not the point to blame anybody one-sidedly for this state of affairs.

I note with horror that the feeling of realism and co-responsibility for the destinies of the country is on the wane. Despite the fact that the economic situation and the government's program are well known, new demands for wage increases are being constantly raised. Some collectives are going on strike twice or even three times, because others somewhere else had obtained more. At the same time ominous attempts are emerging to use the strikes for personal intrigues.

Also the last warning strike had a political context, and that is what I wrote about recently. It is time for all--both enterprise collectives and the new unions--to see that the republic cannot be repaired in such a dense atmosphere, that everything must have its limits.

The second cause of the continuing unrest and strikes, of equal importance, stems from the lack of realism among representatives of local authorities who either did not rise to the new situation, or consider that the agreements signed by Vice Premiers K. Barcikowski, M. Jagielski and A. Kopec, and then endorsed by the fifth and sixth Central Committee plenums, are only circumstantial and tactical in their nature. [paragraph continues]

For this reason there are willful and at the same time irresponsible attempts to block implementation of those agreements, attempts that provoke people to claim that implementation in a way which is, in their opinion, the most effective. Many of those "leaders" are thundering at meetings that they will not permit the new unions to form on their territory, forgetting that those unions are authentically emerging from below on legal grounds accepted by the party and the government. Instead of blocking the new unions, those "leaders" would be well advised to join hands with the unions and consider in common how to settle the difficult current problems and to oppose their multiplication, and how to direct the efforts of the unions at creation of positive elements and not at destruction.

It is also naive to try to protect one's territory from the "new plague" in settling problems, to ban discussion on matters concerning everybody. Many people must also see that new things cannot be introduced by fiat and without the partnership of society, that it is not enough to wait for guidelines and that one must think for himself and must make decisions.

As it happens, occasionally an important person encourages people to take a more active stand on the difficult situation in the country and speaks about the need for a new style in work. And immediately after he instructs the director of an enterprise to deliver timber for the construction of a country house for another person of importance.

Under such circumstances one can hardly be surprised that people have doubts about the good intentions of their superiors and about the desire of their authorities for a really new climate and a new style of work.

The Prestige of Authorities

All of us are aware that there is a great deal to be corrected in political, economic and social mechanisms. We are aware that it cannot be done by directives or appeals alone. Cadre reshuffles will not settle everything either, although they must be carried out in a consistent way. Time and stability are also essential to put all those measures in practice. Such conditions cannot be provided throught the weakening of the state and state authority.

Even if there are some defects in the functioning of authority, appropriate individual mechanisms must be repaired, but the whole machine must not be wrecked. Weak authority will not be able to make changes inthe sphere of implementing the rights of the citizens and of increasing their say in decisions.

At the same time we are speaking too little about disregard for duty and neglect of regulations. We are too little consistent in imposing sanctions to enforce those regulations. Mistakes were made and were admitted. The country knows about that. It is also known that we will not be able to make many repairs by decisions alone and that even the wisest orders will not change everything at once. However, it should be strongly emphasized that anarchy will not do any good. In history there are examples...

SLOWO POWSZECHNE PUBLISHES JASTRZEBIE MINERS' COMPLAINTS

AU161616 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 9 Oct 80 p 7

[Janusz Olejnik, Tadeusz Swirtun reports: "Among Jastrzebie Miners at the End of September; The Issue Is Important"--speakers in "recorded conversation" are unidentified]

[Text] The door of the Jastrzebie headquarters of the inter-enterprise workers commission hardly closes. The telephone is busy, and representatives of collectives are reporting every few minutes with loads of problems. At last there is a moment of rest. A few of us sit down with Jaroslaw Sienkiewicz, chairman of the inter-enterprise workers commission, and start a conversation on the present situation in the independent trade union movement represented by the inter-enterprise workers commission in Jastrzebie, on problems and difficulties concerning the development of that movement, and on its objectives and prospects.

The following is our recorded conversation, with some abridgement due to technical reasons:

--The most important thing now is to reach all enterprises where we want to disseminate the ideas of independent trade unions. The second issue of importance is to definitively dissolve the strange arrangement existing between us and the Miners Trade Union. Forecasts in that field are not optimistic. The union has apparently withdrawn from the framework of the Central Council of Trade Unions. A plenum elected new governing bodies that started their term with another provocation that is very painful to us.

While making use of my name, they invited a dozen or so representatives of workers commissions in the Katowice Region, believing that the issue was really settled with me. Those people attended the plenum. I learned about that literally 15 minutes before the opening of the deliberations, and our colleagues left the hall in protest. Next day representatives of the new governing bodies came to us to reach an agreement. We stated that if there is a real intention to set up a union representing all working people, those people must be treated honestly. As far as the elections are concerned, we can hold them in common, but starting from the worker, the brigade and so forth. They left our proposal actually without any answer, and I can show you some papers that began to circulate after all that.

--Let me read one of them: "Communique by the Main Board of the Miners Trade Union. The allegation that joining the independent trade unions does not imply the loss of benefits is untrue. On the contrary, having joined the new unions you will not be able to obtain grants from the relief and loan funds of the Miners Trade Union, no permits for treatment in a sanatorium or for holidays, no grants on the birth of a child or the death of a family member. You will be deprived of allowances and reduced rates for family holidays, excursions, children's camps and various trips."

This is groundless and illegal propaganda trick. We assure that there are no legal grounds for allegations of this type.

--Unity in the trade union movement is spoken about by everybody, and Stanislaw Kania also spoke about it in Gdansk and Katowice, but unity should not be attained by all sorts of maneuvering. In my opinion, access to information is most essential. Because of the lack of full information, the state of permanent fermentation is being artifically maintained. The loser is the economy because, when every day brings more information and another leaflet, people use their working time for discussions... and we have no chance to oppose such a campaign, because how can we say: People, go about your work.

--In my opinion, we are underestimated a little.

--We are underestimated a great deal. Because if we know that our union in Jastrzebie numbers 2.8 million prospective [przyszlych] members, the others should be aware of that fact, too.

As far as production plans for individual mines are concerned, a miner from the Rydultowy mine has defined that issue perhaps the best. When the mine fulfilled the plan, everything was all right; in that case, the central planner or the ministry used to add to that plan some more thousands of tons on paper. In connection with that, if one wanted to fulfill the plan, one had to work not only on labor-free Saturdays, but also on Sundays. And this was done. How long in the world is it possible to fulfill the plans at the expense of man, at the expense of his family life and health? Let us consider this from the view point of morality: How about the 14th-month salary? How about the condition that it was obtainable if one was not sick more than 6 days a year? The things went so far that even people with pneumonia were either reporting to work underground or were taking annual leave.

Now let me quote concrete figures on the Lenin mine output following the strike. On the first day after the strike the management reported 8,000 tons, while the real output was 14,997 tons. On labor-free Saturday the management reported 8,700 tons, and the real output was 13,458 tons.

The door opens with a bang. Several workers burst in. The issue is very urgent: We are from Wodzislaw. Yesterday there was an extraordinary meeting with the minister of transportation, and the following statement was made: If the drivers of the state motor transport obtain no increase before the first, the director said, there will be a stoppage. And now let me ask: Why. Why should we stop? They want to paralyze the mines. We will not permit that.

--You mean the director announced the strike?

--Yes, that was what he said. As for Soldiarity, we were in solidarity with the coast [wybrzeze], and we do not want the strike; and we will not strike. We want to work. We do not want any pay increase, because where would it come from? We are in the Jastrzebie Solidarity and want to work.

--No strike must be permitted. Where is Wlodarczyk [person not further identified]? You will not go to Warsaw. You will go there.

--How about your increase, have you got any?

--No, and we do not want any. An increase will come later. Now we want to work. The Wodzislaw state motor transport proceeds from this point.

After the change in the party authorities at the voivodship level all was virtually quiet, but the forces that were causing confusion before now seem to be raising their heads again.

--Did you speak about that in the mixed commission?

--Strangely enough, the mixed commission has been idle for 2 or 3 weeks, because its chairman has something extra urgent to do....

Do you ask what the guarantees of stability are in our movement? The only guarantee that has a chance to exist at the moment is simply our solidarity. Because if we are independent, as we claim in our name, from economic and political institutions, both the party and the government should apparently be interested in the existence of an organization to discuss and confront certain issues in a frank manner.

--Let me go back once again to the suspicions of cooperation with the Committee for the Defense of Workers [KOR] or antisocialist forces. The statutes definitively state in article one that the activity of the union is in conformity with the principles set forth in the constitution and will involve the defense of the interests of the working people, and the satisfaction of their material, social and cultural needs. We dissociate ourselves from any antisocialist forces. The Gdansk agreement protocol recognizes the leading role of the party and the importance of our allies as the guarantee of our security.

--It is generally known that our strikes were strikes of solidarity with the coast. Our document at the very beginning states that we support the 21 postulates raised by the coast. And we have been supporting the coast all the time, adopting the statutes that were shaped there, because we are of the opinion that the most important thing at the moment is to keep our entire trade union movement in the framework of the Solidarity union. This is an evident issue, and there scarcely any need to discuss the subject.

As far as the law on trade unions is concerned, the state council has set up a group that should deal with those problems. The text of that decision is here and one can look at the composition of the commission. How many of its members are representatives of the government and how many are our representatives? This is beside the matter of fundamental importance, an accord with us on participation in the proceedings of such a commission. [paragraph continues]

Using the old method, used for a number of years, somebody put down certain names without any consultation or agreement and resolved that the matter was settled.

—There is, however, a coordinating commission on the issues discussed here.

--We do not seek any individual renown. Our point is the cause, not the names, because Sienkiewicz may go even today. There can be a Wacek, a Franek or a Jozek. This is irrelevant. What is relevant is the cause and the idea that we pursue.

--Polish society is multi-ideological [wieloswiatopogladowe]. If we hang crosses on the wall, it is not because all of us are Christians, but because we want to emphasize the freedom of religion guaranteed by the constitution. The problem of ideological multiplicity makes itself felt daily. Thus far it has not been raised in this way in a broad forum. True enough, it has been discussed in some circles, but at the moment it makes itself felt particularly, although people do not assert that ideological multiplicity is a fact.

--It is here that the common cause begins. All of us unite, even if society is multi-ideological. Well, one can be both a good Catholic and a good socialist.

--At the moment we are in the process of building. We have cast the foundations, and the times will be built. How it will be, this depends on the people themselves. This is exactly what all of us, all over Poland, are now discussing. Your column in SLOWO POWSZECHNE, the "Points of View," provides a framework for such a discussion. We also use the assistance of many advisers. Among other things, we highly value cooperation with "Pax" figures.

Agreements have been signed in Szczecin, Gdansk, and here. Certain promises have been made--and who said what I most probably do not need to remind you--that all those documents will be implemented, that that social agreement will be complied with and that certain issues will be settled. What does it look like? Take for example the issue of censorship. Here we are sitting and discussing, but I would bet that even one-tenth part of what has been said here will not be published.

--Let us see, Vice Premier Kazimierz Barcikowski in NOWA HUTA promised to broaden information about the independent self-government trade unions in the mass media.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON FRG 'ANTISOCIALIST SUBVERSION'

AU [illegible]00748 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Oct 80 p 7

[Zbigniew Nowakowski article: "Dishonest Intentions, Subversive Writing"]

[Text] An avalanche of reports and articles on Poland in the Western mass media has made it possible once again, and better than before, to fathom the dishonest intentions of the authors of publications who have offered their services to antisocialist, ideological subversion.

Reading between the lines of some commentaries on Poland, one can gain an idea what obvious intentions characterize certain apologists of the so-called Polish August that--in keeping with these apologists' wishful thinking--was supposed to result in the crumbling away of the individual pillars of Poland's socialist sociopolitical system. The subversive wave carried by the world public's increased interest in the recent events in our country has its origins in the familiar psychological warfare that has for long been waged against the socialist community by various echelons of imperialist propaganda.

The main echelons are Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, whose eminent role in supporting the antisocialist forces in Poland should be discussed separately, because the 1,017 hours of programs beamed by them each week and their specific tactics of gradually "softening up" socialism deserve keener attention. However, aside from these centers, which have "professional" training in antisocialist subversion, the "normal" Western mass media also are used to professionals to demonstrate their anti-Polish intentions.

In the first place this concerns some FRG specialists in Polish problems. The recent Polish events have produced a crop of publications by a certain Dr Karl Gustaf Stroehm in the Springer press in the FRG. In almost every issue of DIE WELT he writes about Polish affairs. The coastal workers' demands about living conditions are for him merely a pretext for airing his reflections on "dismantling socialism in the Polish People's Republic," as he wrote recently, and on the weakening of the Polish state's political foundations. In the 18 August issue of DIE WELT Stroehm demanded that the West exert pressure on Poland "by demanding reforms" and "curbing the communist rule"....

The cited reflections acquire their true eloquence only when we know the true face of their author. Stroehm, who is Franz Josef Strauss's personal friend, has sponsored in the past few weeks the famous thesis put forward by Strauss that "the economic credits for Poland should be tied to specific conditions"....

When we speak of Strauss, we cannot help recalling other facts. Speaking on television on 4 September, Strauss deemed it expedient to discuss Polish strikes, graciously adding that "he is not against credits for Poland if such assistance would result in more humanitarian conditions".... At the height of the FRG election campaign, he also proposed to transfer a "large sum of money for the Polish workers," unequivocally suggesting that if they come out against their own government it will be in the interest of the West German revanchist forces. At another time, this same unfortunate candidate for the FRG chancellorship severely rebuked the leadership of the German Trade Union Federation because it did not rush the "necessary" assistance for the new Polish trade unions....

But let us return to Stroehm, who is Strauss's friend and who has been actively supporting, by his writings, the centers of "Polish opposition." In May 1977 he published in DIE WELT a series of articles in which he postulated "support for the Polish dissidents fighting for reforms aimed at an evolution of the system." A few years before the recent Polish events, Stroehm also formulated the tactics and "assigned the roles" of the various dissident factions: "The formulation of alternatives and the defense of their values is a task to be implemented among the intelligentsia. On the other hand, the synchronization of those voices with the workers postulates will in the main define the character of political changes in Poland as well as in all Eastern Europe."

Stroehm still has close relations with Michnik and Kuron. For example, the DIE WELT editor made it possible for Michnik to publish antisocialist statements in the Springer press. Stroehm's lauding of Kuron requires no additional commentary. On 16 August he wrote in DIE WELT: "What Kuron has expressed as the final aim for Poland is pluralism, at any rate a noncommunist and non-Soviet social system. As Kuron told me, he also is for Germany's reunification because a unified Germany would mean that Poland would at last have a common border with a noncommunist, democratic country, which would be of great help insofar as domestic development is concerned." This is a clear and emphatic statement, one that needs no further comment.

Dr Diethelm Keil, head of the BND emigration section, is another typical representative of such a trend of anti-Polish propaganda. He sponsors publications on Poland in the West German press and, having at his disposal a network of emigre agents, exerts through them a direct influence on the instructions sent from the West to the antisocialist centers in the country. It is worth adding that Keil coordinates his anti-Polish activities with the U.S. intelligence service through his leading representative in the United States--one Boleslaw Wierzbianski, who is treasurer of the so-called Polish Scientific Institute.

The dishonest anti-Polish intentions served by subversive writings are transparent. It is worth bearing that in mind when listening to the echo to Polish events in the international arena.

CEAUSESCU DEPARTS FOR YUGOSLAVIA 22 OCTOBER

AU221000 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, left Bucharest this morning to pay an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, at the invitation of Comrades Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied in this visit by Comrades Ilie Verdet, Virgil Trofin and Stefan Andrei.

Upon departing from Bucharest's Otopeni Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were seen off by the comrades from the party-state leadership, members and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, by members of the State Council, of the government and by other officials. Thousands of Bucharest working people who had come to the airport gave long ovations to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressing the conviction that this new Romanian-Yugoslav meeting at the summit level and the talks that will be conducted will open new prospects in the progress of the traditional relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

DANISH PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET WITH CEAUSESCU; DEPART 12 OCT

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU211741 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the delegation of the Danish Folketing led by B.K.B. Andersen, president of the Parliament.

The president of Denmark's Folketing thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the meeting, and said that Denmark, Queen Margrethe II, the Danish Government, Parliament and all public opinion look forward to the forthcoming visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, a visit which will mark an important point in developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

Greeting the guests, the Romanian head of state said he looked forward to his visit to Denmark with the conviction that it will enrich cooperation between our countries, to the benefit of both peoples and of promoting the spirit of peace, cooperation and understanding internationally.

During the meeting, the sides pointed out the good Romanian-Danish relations. They assessed that there are opportunities for continuously expanding ties between the two countries, both at the political level and in the economic, scientific-technological, cultural and other fields of mutual interest. In this respect they highlighted the role of parliaments in the two countries for strengthening Romanian-Danish ties of friendship and cooperation.

The sides also discussed certain topical international issues and emphasized that the world situation is still tense. They agreed that it is necessary to further act to resume and continue the policy of peace, detente and respect for national independence and sovereignty; to politically resolve, through negotiations, states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world; and to take concrete steps toward military disengagement and disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmarment.

The two sides expressed interest in building a lasting system of security and cooperation in Europe and, in this context, in preparing the Madrid meeting which is designed to give new impetus to implementing the Helsinki Final Act and strengthening cooperation between European countries, by adopting concrete and effective measures of military disengagement and disarmament.

They assessed that international peace and stability require steady efforts from all peoples to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish a new world economic order, based on relations of equality and equity among all states, something which would facilitate unhampered cooperation among all nations and the development and progress of each people and all human civilization.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Delegation Departure

AU212245 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Oct (AGERPRES)--The delegation of the Folketing of Denmark that paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly left Bucharest on October 21.

The Danish parliamentarians were seen off by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, by other Romanian officials.

INDIAN TRADE MINISTER MEETS WITH CEAUSESCU, OTHER OFFICIALS

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU212053 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Oct (AGERPRES)--On October 21, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received Pranab Mukherjee, minister of commerce, steel and mines of India, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-Indian Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation, that attends the proceedings of the fifth session of the commission taking place in Bucharest.

The interview occasioned an exchange of greetings between the Romanian head of state and Prime Minister Indira Ghandi.

Satisfaction was expressed during the interview at the positive evolution of the Romanian-Indian relations of collaboration and cooperation and the joint wish was expressed to expand and dynamize those relations in all fields of activity--political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural--as well as cooperation on third markets. In that context, new domains of collaboration were analysed and established.

Current questions of the international political life were also approached. In that framework, Romania's and India's concern was highlighted over the tense international relations, the need being stressed for action towards the settlement of all litigious issues in various parts of the globe by peaceful means, by negotiations, towards the resumption of the course to detente, peace, understanding and cooperation among all states, towards concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place. The necessity was highlighted of eradicating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order. Both sides pointed to the important role the developing countries, the nonaligned states, the small-and medium-sized countries have to play in the efforts for the democratization of international relations, for the settlement of the problems confronting mankind in the peoples' interests.

Meeting With Burtica, Agachi

AU212050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Oct (AGERPRES)--On Tuesday, October 21, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Neculai Agachi, minister of metallurgy, chairman for Romania of the Joint Romanian-Indian Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation, met with Pranab Mukerjee, minister of commerce of India, chairman for India of the joint governmental commission.

On the occasion the good economic relations between Romania and India were highlighted and it was pointed out that possibilities existed for their further development.

The same day, the proceedings started of the fifth session of the Joint Romanian-Indian Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation.

THAI PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE IN BUCHAREST ON VISIT

AU212055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1946 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Oct (AGERPRES)--A parliamentary delegation from Thailand led by (Boontheng Thongswasdi), speaker of the House of Representatives, deputy speaker of the National Assembly. [as received]

The delegation includes (Choosyn Gonandana), member of the economic commission, (Shon Phingjiam), member of the commission for agriculture and cooperation, (Thavorn Chaisuwan), member of the foreign policy commission of the House of Representatives, other officials.

On arrival the Thai guests were welcomed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, by other Romanian officials.

PREMIER VERDET RECEIVES SYRIAN JUSTICE MINISTER

AU211744 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government, today received Khalid al-Maliki, minister of justice of the Syrian Arab Republic, who head a Syrian delegation on a visit to our country. The sides discussed aspects of further developing comprehensive Romanian-Syrian cooperation, in the spirit of meetings and understandings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad. They discussed issues concerning the improvement of the legal systems in the two countries and the enhancement of the role of law in developing socioeconomic relations in Romania and Syria.

CEAUSESCU VISITS GIRBOVA AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE

AU201753 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, today examined with specialists aspects of extending mechanization of agriculture. This analysis took place in the area of the Girbova Commune in Ilfov County, near Urziceni. The secretary general was accompanied by Comrade Ilie Verdet, Gheorghe Oprea, Nicolae Constantin, Nicolae Giosan, Vasile Marin and Vasile Musan, first secretary of the Ilfov County RCP Committee.

Comrade Angelo Miculescu, minister of agriculture and food industry, other representatives of this ministry's leadership, Comrade Ioan Avram, minister of the machine-building industry, and representatives of the Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences reported on the latest agricultural equipment, on interests and results attained in fulfilling Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's instructions on previous working meetings on supplying agricultural machinery. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu attended practical demonstrations of agricultural machinery.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH SOMALIA--Bucharest, 13 Oct (AGERPRES)--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Mohamed Ali Nur, minister for livestock, forestry and pastures, signed in Bucharest an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the Governments of Romania and the Somali Democratic Republic. The agreement stipulates ways of developing Romanian-Somali cooperation in machine building, oil and mining industries, as well as in agriculture and zootechny. It also establishes the principles on the basis of which mutually advantageous cooperation ventures are to be negotiated and finalized. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1205 GMT 13 Oct 80 AU]

CEAUSESCU VISIT VIEWED; ARRIVAL REPORTED

Sundic on Visit

LD212114 Zagres Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The visit to Yugoslavia by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, constitutes fresh proof of the increasingly successful development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two socialist countries. This will be, let us recall, the 17th Yugoslav-Romanian summit meeting, which shows explicitly the stability and continuity of good-neighborly cooperation and the firm foundations on which this cooperation rests.

There is no need to stress in particular that President Tito and Ceausescu have done most to strengthen the friendship and place it on a lasting foundation, a friendship which has existed between Yugoslavia and Romania for years. In the talks which will be held during Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Yugoslavia, primary attention will be devoted to the further promotion of cooperation between the two countries, to the significance of this cooperation for the promotion of peace in the Balkans and in Europe and to the topical international problems which the world faces today. Though every Yugoslav-Romanian summit meeting has been devoted to the subjects and problems of joint interest, this, the latest one, is being held in particularly complex conditions which are marked by a worsened international situation, a crisis of confidence and the growing widening of the gap between the developed and underdeveloped countries.

The world is, in fact, experiencing a crisis which it has not experienced for a long time and which is proving more difficult than ever before to cope with. Such an international situation, which has not bypassed even relatively stable world areas such as Europe, requires that maximum efforts be made by all countries in order that a further deterioration in the situation and its potential development into a conflict of world dimensions might be avoided.

Both as good neighbors as well as peaceful countries, Yugoslavia and Romania, both very active on the international scene, have never spared efforts to make their full contribution to the relaxation of tension in the world. Every summit meeting as well as other numerous contacts between Yugoslavia and Romania has been oriented toward this.

Because of good relations between Yugoslavia and Romania the situation in the Balkans has considerably improved in recent years. This also exerts an influence on the trends in Europe, regardless of the division of the Old Continent into blocs and the many contradictions which burden this division. Romania is paying great attention to the activity of the movement of nonaligned countries and holds in high esteem Yugoslavia's role in this movement. Though it belongs to the Warsaw Pact, Romania is of the view that the nonaligned countries' movement plays an exceptionally significant role in the quest for positive solutions to many critical problems. After all, Romania has the status of a guest at summit meetings of nonaligned countries, which represents a great recognition for its international activity and for its endeavors aimed at a change in the conduct of blocs, conduct which burdens the existing international situation more than anything else and which represents a source of tension not merely in interbloc relations but also in general.

What is of particular significance is the fact--and it is precisely this which draws Yugoslavia and Romania particularly closer together--that the views of the two countries on current international problems are very close despite their different international positions and different obligations.

This is also reflected positively in the development of bilateral cooperation though, however, much can still be done in this sphere.

In view of both Yugoslavia's and Romania's interest in the expansion of mutual cooperation, during Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Yugoslavia a new program of long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation will be signed, which is bound to contribute to greater results being achieved in this respect also.

Spokesman on Visit

LD210935 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 20 October (TANJUG)--On the invitation of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu will pay an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia from October 22 through 24. On this occasion, an official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs told TANJUG's diplomatic editor that the forthcoming visit would reflect "a high level of good-neighbourly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two neighbouring socialist countries, imbued with mutual confidence, understanding and respect.

"Of special importance in this regard is the contribution of President Tito and President Ceausescu, who set the Yugoslav-Romanian relations on the track of lasting friendship, mutual understanding and confidence," the spokesman stated.

Non-aligned Socialist Yugoslavia and Socialist Romania are active in international relations in favour of security, international cooperation based on equality and greater understanding in the world. They strive consistently for the full observance in relations among states of the principles of independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and non-interference, as well as the right of each people to decide, freely and autonomously, on the paths of its development. This closeness of positions and common interests provides the foundation of wide cooperation between the two countries on the international level.

The official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs went on to say that "major results are being realized in all spheres of bilateral cooperation. Fruitful economic cooperation has been established, opening up the prospects for its further promotion. Giant projects to utilize the hydraulic power potentials of the Danube have been built. By their size and importance, (?they) are unprecedented in relations between states. Manifold links in the field of culture and fruitful cooperation in the fields of science, [words indistinct] and information have also been realized.

"We are confident that President Ceausescu's forthcoming talks with his hosts, President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic, President of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Lazar Mojsov and other highest Yugoslav personalities, will give fresh impulses to the further promotion of overall relations and friendly cooperation between the two countries and between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Romanian Communist Party," concluded the spokesman.

Arrival Reported

LD221026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0950 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct (TANJUG)--Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Belgrade today on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency and of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

At the airport the distinguished guest from Romania, his wife and his closest associates were welcomed by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife; Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and his wife; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Metod Rotar, federal secretary of foreign trade; Admiral Branko Mamula, Yugoslav People's Army chief of General Staff; Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Assembly of the city of Belgrade; and by other personalities.

The arrival of the head of the Romanian state and party was accompanied by gun salutes, after which the Romanian and the Yugoslav anthems were played. President Ceausescu then inspected the guard battalion lined up in his honor.

President Ceausescu and his wife and other members of his entourage greeted the staff of the Romanian Embassy and their families and then drove together with their hosts to their residence, the Dedinje Palace.

Those arriving with President Ceausescu were: Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister; Virgil Trofin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of mines, petroleum and geology; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee and adviser to the RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and other personalities.

VETERANS ASSOCIATION LEADER NADJ RECEIVES SOVIET WAR VETERANS

AU172028 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] Belgrade--Kosta Nadj, president of the Federal Committee of the Yugoslav Federation of Veterans' Associations of the National Liberation War, yesterday received a delegation of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans led by Nikolay Nachinkin, member of the Soviet Committee Presidium. Tone Turnher, general secretary of the Federal Committee of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of the National Liberation War, was present at the reception.

In a cordial and friendly talk memories of the joint antifascist struggle and the contribution to the victory over fascism were evoked. The activities of the two veterans organizations on domestic and international levels and the forms of future bilateral cooperation were also discussed.

Kosta Nadj presented to the members of the delegation the medal of victory for their contribution to the struggle against fascism.

The Soviet delegation of war veterans visited the House of Flowers and laid a wreath at President Tito's tomb.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES GDR'S FLEGEL 21 OCTOBER

LD212255 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1716 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade 21 Oct (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council, today received Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic.

In a cordial and friendly talk in which Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, participated, it was asserted with satisfaction that friendly relations and cooperation have been successfully developing in all fields. The volume of trade in the 1976-1980 period will amount to 3,500 million dollars, whereas it amounted to 1,400 million dollars in the 1971-76 period.

This dynamical development has laid a firm basis for long-term, lasting and mutually beneficial economic cooperation.

The current session of the mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation will serve as an occasion for concretely considering the existing and still untapped possibilities in that field, it was emphasized during this talk.

DJURANOVIC HOSTS DINNER, PROPOSES TOAST FOR FINNISH PREMIER

LD162249 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2034 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Oct (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and his wife gave a dinner in the Palace of the Federation tonight in honor of his guest, Mr Mauno Koivisto, Finnish prime minister, and his wife. The dinner was attended by all the Finnish officials who arrived this afternoon with the Finnish prime minister: Pekka Oivio, chairman of the Federation of Finnish Trade Unions; Matti Tuovinen, secretary of state in the Foreign Ministry; Pauli Opas, head of the commercial department of the Foreign Ministry; and others. On the Yugoslav side the dinner was attended by Miran Potrc, president of the Council of the Confederation of trade unions of Yugoslavia; Sreta Kovacevic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council; Aleksandar Fira and Metod Rotar, members of the Federal Executive Council; Risto Dzunov, member of the SAWPY Presidium; Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff; and others.

During the dinner Premiers Djuranovic and Koivisto exchanged toasts. The dinner took place in a very cordial atmosphere with much conversation between Yugoslav and Finnish statesmen and guests.

Djuranovic Toast

LD162016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 16 Oct 80

["Djuranovic Toast"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Oct (TANJUG)--Wishing his visitor heartfelt welcome and a pleasant stay in our country, Federal Executive Council President Djuranovic said that the peoples of Yugoslavia and Finland reciprocate the feelings of affinity and friendship which are being successfully built on the basis of mutual respect and trust and of the development of comprehensive bilateral cooperation.

"The nonbloc position of our countries," he said, "and the great closeness or similarity of our views on international issues bring our countries even closer together and facilitate our beneficial cooperation in the European and broader spheres.

"I emphasize with pleasure that the relations between our countries are very good and free of problems or unsolved questions. Our only problem is how to make our relations even better than they are. There is undoubtedly much scope for the further promotion of cooperation in every direction. This primarily applies to economic cooperation, which is not keeping sufficiently abreast of the highly developed political relations and other forms of cooperation."

Presenting the Yugoslav views on the latest events in the world, Djuranovic stated:

"We are very worried today because of the exacerbation of the international situation caused by the new arms race, intensified rivalry between the blocs and the great powers, continuation of the policy of the spheres of interest, military interventions and other forms of pressure and interference in the internal development of numerous independent countries.

"We are worried because of the continuation of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. The fact that one cannot yet see any possibility of the conflict being halted confirms our anxiety at the development of the situation in that region and further afield. It is in the interests of these two nonaligned countries, with which we are on friendly terms, and in the general interest of peace in the world that they should as soon as possible resolve this conflict by political means and establish relations based on good neighborliness and cooperation.

"We consider that the exacerbated state of affairs in international relations makes it necessary for all countries and the entire world community to exert intensified efforts to resolve the existing crises and unsolved problems in a peaceful way, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

"It is our conviction that it is now indispensable to step up efforts aimed at overcoming the practice of the use of force and interference in the internal affairs of other countries, as well as at reviving detente and transforming it gradually into a broader process comprising all the regions of the world, all the countries and all the spheres of international relations."

Djuranovic went on to say that the principles of the United Nations and of the policy of nonalignment provide a broad platform for the peaceful settling of crisis flashpoints and conflicts emerging between individual countries. Respect for independence, sovereignty, integrity and independent development, noninterference and cooperation on an equal footing are the imperative and prerequisite for democratic relations in the international community, detente, stability and peace in the world.

"Nonaligned policy, an independent nonbloc factor and an element of stability in international relations and in the positive transformation of the world, has proved itself to be an increasingly attractive orientation and a significant moral-political force in the settling of unsolved international problems and in overcoming the current crisis in world relations. We attach great significance to the interest shown by Finland in the policy of nonalignment and in the activity of nonaligned countries."

Emphasizing that it is very important now to preserve and strengthen detente in Europe, Djuranovic said that Yugoslavia attaches great significance to the Madrid meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation and considered that this meeting should lead to the consolidation and further strengthening of the process of the relaxation of tension and of cooperation on an equal footing in Europe. "Among other things, we expect from the meeting a decision on the European conference on disarmament, because disarmament is the only alternative to the dangerous escalation of armament which threatens world peace and security. We hold in high esteem the activity of Finland aimed at strengthening security and in the field of disarmament in Europe."

Djuranovic also spoke about the very modest results of the special session of the UN General Assembly on global negotiations and said that an encouraging aspect is that the developed countries are also beginning to understand the political significance of this question, though they are not yet showing enough understanding for the developing countries and are not ready to make any concessions or compromises. It is very important to keep the dialogue going and to strive to arrive at rational solutions by means of patient and constructive efforts.

At the end Djuranovic expressed the conviction that Prime Minister Koivisto's visit will represent a fresh important contribution to the strengthening and development of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between our countries. "By developing our relations in this way we are making the best contribution to the affirmation and attainment of the goals and principles contained in the Helsinki Final Act."

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN CO THACH CONTINUES VISIT

Talks With Vrhovec

LD211655 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG)--During today's final talks between Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Nguyen Co Thach, SRV minister of foreign affairs, the serious and continuous deterioration in the international situation was noted and the need for efforts aimed at halting such a development by strengthening detente, peace and general world security stressed. In this context they also talked about the activities of the movement of nonaligned countries within the UN framework. In discussing the current international crisis the two ministers presented the assessments of their governments on the causes, prospects and the method of finding solutions.

Vrhovec and Nguyen Co Thach particularly exchanged views on the crisis in Southeast Asia and presented their views of the prospects of emerging from this crisis.

The Yugoslav side pointed out that by proceeding from the principles of peaceful coexistence and the policy of nonalignment Yugoslavia desires the development of good and mutually useful relations with the SRV, convinced that such cooperation is in the interest of the peoples of the two countries. SRV Foreign Affairs Minister Nugyen Co Thach invited Josip Vrhovec to pay an official visit to the SRV. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The exchange of views between the two ministers--including issues on which there are differences in the approaches to them and in the assessments of them--took place, as has been learned, in a spirit of openess and mutual respect.

Meeting With Kraigher

LD211806 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1414 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG)--Sergej Kraigher, vice-president of the SFRY Presidency, in the Federation Palace today received SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach who is paying an official visit to Yugoslavia. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach conveyed the Vietnamese leadership's greetings to the SFRY Presidency which Vice President Kraigher reciprocated on behalf of the SFRY Presidency.

During the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of openness and mutual respect, some topical questions of international relations and the development of bilateral cooperation were discussed. Both sides expressed the desire to promote relations between the two countries. In this context it was pointed out that the differences which existed between them need not be an obstacle to it.

The talks were attended by Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; Hoang Quang, charge d'affaires of the SRV Embassy to Yugoslavia; and by others.

Meeting With Djuranovic

LD211808 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade 21 Oct (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They had a friendly conversation during which they exchanged views on questions of interest concerning the further promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It was noted that there was readiness on both sides for the further promotion and expansion of friendly relations and cooperation, which contributed to even better mutual understanding despite the fact that there were differences of views on individual questions. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach conveyed Premier Pham Van Dong's cordial greetings to the president of the Federal Executive Council. The president of the Federal Executive Council thanked him for the greetings and reciprocated them.

PRESIDENCY MEMBER STAMBOLIC COMMENTS ON RETURN FROM DPRK

AU211700 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The party-state delegation led by Petar Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which paid an official and friendly visit to the DPRK and attended the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party, returned to Belgrade this morning. Upon his arrival, Petar Stambolic said, among other things:

[Begin Stambolic recording] Both at the congress, as well as on other occasions, we were impressed by the strong economic development of the DPRK. I would like to recall that a little longer than a quarter of a century ago that country came out of a horrible century-long war ravaged and devastated. Within this brief period the country has, with the efforts of its working people, joined the rank of the developed countries of the (?vast) Asian Continent. The congress adopted decisions on future development, and in this connection the Korean communists were united under the leadership of their President Kim Il-song.

Our people remember well how the Korean people welcomed Comrade Tito when he visited their country. I am able to say that this mood of the Korean people toward the peoples of Yugoslavia also exists today, and we were able to convince ourselves about this at every step.

I would like to say that we discussed with the Korean leading people the development of our mutual relations. We are convinced that we will be able to promote these relations. I would particularly like to stress our talks with President Kim Il-song. We discussed all possible problems, but I would like to stress our agreement on international relations, particularly on the situation and activities of the nonaligned countries. At two ends of the world, two socialist countries--Yugoslavia and Korea--hold identical views on international relations and the activites of the nonaligned countries.

That is significant at the present time when pressure is being exerted on the nonaligned countries from various sides, while, at the same time, in the present deteriorated international situation eyes are directed from various sides at the nonaligned countries expecting the latter to make their contribution to the solution of all these problems.

I would like to say something about another question. At the end of World War II, Korea was divided into two parts. This problem of a division of the Korean people and nation is being borne as a great burden by the entire Korean people. The congress devoted much attention to these questions. Our country has always extended full support for the unification of the two Korean states in a peaceful way. [end recording]

PESIC TALKS WITH IRANIAN PREMIER IN TEHRAN

AU221016 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Iranian Premier Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i last night had talks in Tehran with Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs. On this occasion Pesic conveyed to Premier Raja'i a message from Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. The message refers to the situation created by the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and its possible consequences.

Premier Raja'i explained Iranian positions on the conflict with Iraq. Milorad Pesic expressed the readiness of Yugoslavia to develop relations and cooperation with Iran on the basis of mutual respect and joint interests.

MIJATOVIC SENDS CONDOLENCES TO ALGERIA'S BENJEDID

AU172025 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Oct (TANJUG)--In connection with the disastrous earthquake in the Algerian town of Al-Asnam, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, sent a telegram of condolences to Chadli Benjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

In the telegram Cvijetin Mijatovic expresses, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia and on his own behalf, solidarity and greatest sympathy for the immense grief of the people of friendly Algeria.

DELEGATION'S ECONOMIC TALKS IN BUENOS AIRES REPORTED

LD190955 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2117 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Oct (TANJUG)--Economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Argentina is lagging considerably behind both the possibilities and the interests of the two countries' economies, a joint government-level commission noted during a meeting which has just ended in Buenos Aires.

The Yugoslav delegation to the meeting was headed by member of the Federal Executive Council Vuko Dragasevic, and the Argentine by secretary of state for foreign trade and international economic relations Alejandro Estrada. During the talks, the two sides stressed the need for developing industrial cooperation, joint ventures and the transfer of technology, in addition to commodity exchange.

They also found the opportunities for Yugoslav-Argentine cooperation existing in the fields of energy, agriculture, especially the agro-industrial complex, port construction and other projects of infrastructure, mining, electronics and telecommunications. The prospects of Yugoslavia exporting equipment, products of its railway wagon manufacturing and household appliances were also discussed.

The two sides also agreed on the establishment of a reciprocal crediting system through banks for the purpose of stimulating economic cooperation.

FINANCE SECRETARY KOSTIC REVIEWS WORLD BANK, IMF MEETING

AU191511 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Oct 80 p 2

[B.M. report]

[Text] Discussing past trends in and the present state of the world economy at their recent annual general meeting of the World Bank and the IMF in Washington, financial experts from all over the world unanimously made an unfavorable appraisal in this connection. Inflation, declining economic growth, recession and increased disruptions in the balance of payments equilibrium; that is, incurring record debts especially by the developing countries importing oil and equipment--that briefly is the picture of the present state of the world economy. Eng Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, also drew that picture yesterday at his press conference in Belgrade.

Speaking yesterday about the position of developing countries, Eng Petar Kostic said that the purchasing power of those countries in the world capital market is constantly declining. Many of those countries have accumulated record debts in their efforts to finance their balance of payments deficits; inflation in industrial countries is transferred to developing countries, and at the same time the recession also has the unfavorable effect of reducing the exports of finished products to developing countries.

As regards the World Bank, the IMF and their role, the participants in the annual general meeting advocated an increase in the bank's credit potential and the IMF funds, primarily to enable them in the coming period to meet the anticipated increased requests for loans, and to enable the IMF to strengthen its role in adapting and financing the balances of payments.

As a member of the group of 24 and the Group of 77 of developing countries, Yugoslavia fully supported the strengthening of that role of the IMF and at the same time also supported the action program for reform of the international monetary system. However, as regards the action program adopted by the session of the World Bank and the IMF last year in Belgrade, Eng Petar Kostic said that no progress has been made beyond the adoption of the action program of developing countries, and that the results are unsatisfactory.

This year again no solution was found as regards participation of the PLO as observer at the annual general meeting of the World Bank and the IMF; that is, regarding the status of the PLO in those institutions. Only a committee for interpretations was formed (Yugoslavia, as a member of the Group of 77, is a member of the committee).

The federal secretary for finance also spoke extensively about cooperation between Yugoslavia and the World Bank. He said, among other things, that our country, being a member of the World Bank since its founding, has received from the bank 56 loans totaling $2,519,000,000.

ASSEMBLY FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE MEETS 21 OCTOBER

LD212332 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1639 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG)--The present international situation calls for even wider and more intensive preparations for the foreign ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries scheduled to meet in New Delhi next February, evaluated the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Assembly of Yugoslavia which considered Yugoslavia's foreign policy affairs and international relations here today.

The New Delhi foreign ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries would contribute to strengthening action unity among the nonaligned countries and their capability of contributing to finding solution to the world's open problems and to bettering international relations, the session expressed its conviction.

The foreign affairs committee also discussed the Iraq-Iran conflict and its consequences on the international situation. Attention was drawn to the nonaligned countries' efforts to contribute by their good offices to putting an end to the Iraq-Iran war and to reaching a political solution for this conflict.

TRADE UNION MEMBERS URGE REDUCED INVESTMENT, PRICE STABILIZATION

LD212222 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions today assessed that the battle for the country's economic stabilization requires as indispensable that the economic development plan for next year furnish concrete answers to present problems and difficulties.

The trade union leadership gave support to the government draft development plan for 1981, a draft plan whose main features are economic stabilization and a more moderate economic growth rate. The trade union leadership, however, have quite a number of comments on the draft plan.

Excessive investments were again today cited as a major cause of economic instability. During the discussion, it was urged that next year investments be limited to 30 percent of the gross national product. This year they account for 40 percent of the GNP. Economic stabilization will not be possible if investments are not reduced, it was underlined.

It was urged also that social consumption be limited and the several-month drop in real personal incomes and the standard of living be checked. The trade unions will, as set out today, strive for personal incomes to grow based on the productivity growth and, also, for greater incentives for workers in the production. The trade unions also call for a greater control of off-job earnings.

The trade unions are very critical of the increases in prices, increases which, as set out, have been in evidence even in cases of "frozen" prices. This is why the trade unions insist on respect for the defined price policy. The trade unions also note that attention must be given to how each price increase affects the family budget.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY ADOPTS 1981 DRAFT ECONOMIC RESOLUTION

AU191741 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Oct 80 p 4

[M. Torov and D. Sverko report]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 14 Oct--The main development struggle in Serbia next year will be waged in implementing the tasks of economic stabilization through a more modest growth, as follows: of the social product, some 4 percent; industrial production, 5.5. percent; agriculture, 3 percent; employment, some 2.6 percent; labor productivity, 1.6 percent; exports, 7 percent; and imports, some 4 percent. These trends should be accompanied by a restricted growth of all forms of expenditures (this particularly refers to investments in noneconomic projects), a better utilization of reserves, and orientation on the use of domestic raw materials, energy economies....

This, briefly, is the substance of the draft resolution and the accompanying documents on the Republic of Serbia's development next year which delegates of all three chambers of the Serbian Assembly adopted at today's separate sessions of chambers.

The economic measures will also ensure a more selective policy of development, and this means a more rapid development of food production, energy and export economy. For, as is stressed in the introductory statements made at today's separate sessions of chambers, only a dynamic growth of industrial and agricultural production can ensure a successful overcoming of difficulties, a coordination of the relationship between demand and supply on the domestic market, a more dynamic growth of exports, a corresponding volume of growth in employment, and the like.

It is also proposed that measures should be taken in 1981 for a more complete improvement in economic operations of the Smederevo metallurgical combine, the railroad transport and pit mines.

In accordance with these orientations, the growth of prices of products should also be lower by a third next year compared with this year, the increase in the price of agricultural products should be somewhat higher than the growth of prices in industry, that of services should be somewhat slower than in 1980, while the increase in retail prices and in the cost of living should be a third lower than this year.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS SOCIAL ACCORDS

AU192137 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Oct 80 p 3

[N. Papic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 Oct--An exceptionally interesting and topical theme, which will be discussed at the next session of the SAWPY Federal Conference on 22 October, is behind a very clumsy title which we will cite in full: "Topical Ideopolitical Questions in Implementing the System of Social Accords and Self-Managing Agreements With Reference to Accords of the Socialist Republics and Provinces." What will be discussed, simply will be primarily interrepublican accords, undoubtedly one of the key questions of the entire system of social accords and self-managing agreements.

Evaluation of Past Experiences

Bearing in mind the topicality of the moment, the not at all easy tasks in implementing the policy of economic stabilization and in adopting the medium-term development plans, and the fact that for a long time we did not have a complete analysis of experiences on the aforementioned theme, it should be expected that the coming discussion will also find an echo among the broad public. The discussion should contribute to illustrating the individual questions and problems more fully, and thus also contribute to a more rapid and successful solution of questions and problems. The material for the session is inspiring and contains a rather critical assessment of past experiences, results and weaknesses.

From a number of problems which can be heard with increasing frequency in daily practice, and which are dealt with in the material in an analytical and critical manner, we will single out only some of them. How to ensure, through the entire self-managing system, that the interests which are being expressed in the process of coordination on the federal level are really authentic interests of the republics and provinces--this is, as the material states, a great political problem. There are cases where these interests are perceived partially, and not completely and on a long-term basis. There are also attempts to define a specific interest of a republic or a province without taking into account the necessary interdependence and respect for the interest of others.

Role of the Self-Managing Grassroots

The determination of the authentic interests and positions of the republics and provinces on every specific question that is resolved in the federation presupposes a free expression of views and opinions on all subjects in the republic or province, and primarily a direct inclusion of the self-managing grassroots. It is emphasized that the definition of a position on a problem as a synthesis of self-managing interests in the republics and provinces does not depend solely on the fact of who determines these positions formally, but also on how these positions are formed amd argued. In this respect the role of the administrative, executive and other organs is overemphasized, and this is the road enabling certain monopolistic and technocratic tendencies to be more expressed.

In working out one's own positions, insufficient attention is paid to getting to know the interests and positions of other republics and provinces, and when in the process of coordination differences are clearly seen, the self-managing grassroots are rarely informed about this. In addition, there is a problem of how to ensure that in the process of reexamining the original positions the authentic interest is seen, that the working people and citizens as delegates making decisions are engaged in perceiving this interest.

It is necessary to ensure this because the past practice confirms that disputed problems are not returned to the delegate grassroots, but rather to the executive and administrative organs, with which the latter's position is being actually strenthened.

MINIC DELIVERS LECTURE TO PARTY CONFERENCE

LD220918 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0821 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct (TANJUG)--Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Council for international politics, gave a lecture and talked last night to members of the conference of the League of Communists in the organs and organizations of the federation on current questions of the international situation. The meeting was also attended by a number of senior officials and sociopolitical workers.

DORONJSKI VISITS VJESNIK PUBLISHING ENTERPRISE

LD200857 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1851 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Zagreb, 19 Oct (TANJUG)--Stevan Doronjski, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, this afternoon visited the VJESNIK newspaper publishing and printing work organization in Zagreb. On that occasion, Marinko Bruic, VJESNIK director, presented him the first copy of the second edition of the monograph entitled "It Was an Honor to Live With Tito."

Thanking him for the book, Stevan Doronjski said that he has been favorable impressed by the fact that VJESNIK is already publishing the second edition of the monograph. This must, as he said, please every Yugoslav communist because it shows that there is great interest in Comrade Tito's life and work and this is yet another confirmation of the exceptional esteem people hold him in.

VJESNIK already has printed 50,000 copies of this monograph; this will also be the number of copies of the second edition. The director of the VJESNIK newspaper, publishing and printing enterprise told the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium that a third edition of this monograph is already being prepared.

Having toured several sections of this largest newspaper and publishing work organization in the country, Stevan Doronjski met journalists, editors and leaders of VJESNIK and on that occasion talked about some most topical issues.

Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on his visit to the VJESNIK newspaper publishing and printing work organization, was accompanied by Ivica Racan, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, and by Dragutin Plasc, president of the Zagreb League of Communists town conference.

DORONJSKI URGES RESPONSIBILITY OF COMMUNISTS IN KOMUNIST INTERVIEW

LD180906 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, visited the KOMUNIST editorial office the other day. In a conversation with the editors and staff he pointed to the most topical tasks facing the League of Communists after the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee. Parts of this conversation are published in today's edition of KOMUNIST.

We do not expect that the standpoints of the Central Committee should be literally repeated in other committees and organizations of the League of Communists, Stevan Doronjski said. The realization of the session's conclusions and standpoints presupposes concrete analysis and activity in every cell of our society. Even perhaps more than in other situations it is necessary to proceed from our concrete situation in discussions, conclusion reaching and work. If it is done like this then the optimum conclusions and a change for the better will come about.

In the Presidium we have concluded that at the following session of the LCY Central Committee, which will be devoted to the ideological political bases of the new medium-term plan, we should submit information about what has been done and what is being done in the sense of the preceding session's message. We expect similar practice in other League of Communists leaderships and organizations, too.

If production is increased more quickly, if the productivity of labor and incomes grows more quickly, Doronjski stressed, then we shall all the more quickly leave the situation in which we have arrived. We must everywhere perceive what is hindering the spread of people's initiatives and the positive trend which we would like to see in production and the productivity of labor.

There are results here which should not be underestimated. Following the devaluation we have had a high growth of exports and a drop in imports. Imports are covered by exports to a greater extent. But now we must persistently and steadfastly work so that our economy becomes permanently reoriented to exports. Our situation in economic relations with foreign countries is not rosy, but it is not as bad as it was, either. We have succeeded in reducing noticeably the exchange deficit with foreign countries. This success would be even greater if it were not for the constant increases in the prices of goods which we import and a shortage of strategic goods on the world market.

Stevan Doronjski was then asked a question concerning the responsibility for what is to be done. Responsibility is clearly defined in our country in the statute and statutory decisions of the League of Communists; it is also defined in the laws and constitution. In spite of this, responsibility is still narrowed down and reduced to responsibility in the League of Communists alone. I am not saying that the members of the League of Communists should not answer for their work and conduct in the entire self-management organism, mainly to their own party organizations. On the contrary, but communists do bear responsibility primarily where they operate: before other working people in the delegate assembly, at the workers' council and at the assembly of working people.

This, in particular, is lacking. Party responsibility does exist to a certain extent, but this second, social responsibility we must patiently and energetically develop on concrete questions and examples and in the construction of a work method which will gradually affirm it.

Is there any explanation for this?

There are people, bureaucrats and technocrats, who behave in a sovereign manner in their self-will. And who today can be sovereign and self assured? He who feels that he has power, has it because a particular self-managing institution is working passively or operating formally. People just stand around and the person imperceptibly slides into this position.

The delegate assemblies have very great powers. Formally, without them no decision either on investments or anything else, can be adopted. However, if you talk to individual delegates in connection with some irrational decision, they will say: Well, it is they who proposed it. We have not developed social responsibility to the degree that a person, raising his hand and voting for something, or not agreeing with something, realizes that he personally bears responsibility for the consequences of the adopted decision. When there is a lack of concrete responsibility certain negative phenomena are increased.

How we are to explain them was the next question.

By opportunism, Doronjski stressed, and above all by opportunism in the League of Communists. Unfortunately, we must admit that in the ranks of the League of Communists we have quite a lot of opportunism. We in the League of Communists must create a different mood, regardless of how it is received at first. If someone is a communist he must fight against the phenomena to which we refer. Communists must enter the battle, and the fact that they will sometimes come out of the battle with bruises is something inherent in battle and this is something a communist must be ready for. We also went into the fray when heads were rolling. Had we proceeded from the basis "I shall perish" we would not have done anything.

I am aware of what it means to touch self-willed technocrats. It is even possible that we shall not even be able to protect some people sufficiently, but we must nevertheless persevere in this. When I say this I do not mean that we should reconcile ourselves to suffering on the part of people fighting for what is right. On the contrary, we must help and protect them from those who are at present more powerful.

I think that we must accordingly rehabilitate the moral and social values of example. You know, an example has effect, be it a positive or negative example. We are frequently not adequately aware of this. An example can be strengthened only through consistent political and social involvement and conduct, not only by the individual but also by the political forums and leaderships. In this respect you in the press can do a lot. Every day you, like us in other jobs and work places, meet with positive and negative examples which are simply begging for broader social examination.

The KOMUNIST journalists then asked Doronjski about the further development of democratism in the League of Communists.

Let me say immediately, he replied, that this is one of the most important questions in the development and activity of the League of Communists. In the democratization of relations in the League of Communists we have not yet achieved perfection and we have things to change here. Our society and the role of the League of Communists in it are such that we must fight constantly for a higher level of democratization both in the party and in society.

The members of the League of Communists must acquire in their organizations democratic experience and habits in order to transfer them to the self-management institutions and through their democratic action and struggle confirm their ideological and political membership of the League of Communists. Of course, democratic centralism was and remains the fundamental principle of our organization. And even though numerous books have been written about democratic centralism and many discussions published on this subject, in practice we still do not all know how to cope with every situation. It is a question here both of an inability to cope and also interpretations based on personal conceptions and needs.

In the statute we have stipulated that a minority may retain its opinion but that it must respect the decision and implement the standpoints of the majority. This standpoint is not sufficiently understood. Hence cases of individuals persistently bothering an organization or leadership with their reasoning. This is certainly not democracy.

On no account, Doronjski went on, should we bypass the democratization of the cadre policy. In this respect a great role will be played by the consistent realization of Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility, for it contains a very profound democratic meaning. It also demands the maximum possible quality of cadres. In this connection the question is raised of the great responsibility of those who evaluate people and those who elect people to forums and leaderships for various functions. Tito's initiative and a democratically conducted cadre policy are irreconcilable with opportunism in the evaluation of people and with group reasoning and orientations. It demands truly democratic and politically qualified evaluation of people and not paper criteria.

In this connection the last question was: If we want this to come about is it not also necessary to risk something?

A battle contains an element of risk. Its result is not known in advance. But only a democratic struggle can lead us to progress. It can never be replaced in any respect by the will and decisions of individuals. Because of apprehension over the battle and perhaps the risk, some people would like someone else to do something in their place and for them, as though they think that it is sufficient merely to point to the irregularities in their environment and that someone else should remove and eradicate this. This would be a dangerous practice, except in the case of crime and the competence of prosecution organs. If we were to agree to this we would be replacing the self-managing democratic manner of solving things and accepting self-will as a method. This would be dangerous. Democracy also implies courage, concluded Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

DOLANC VISITS LJUBLJANA ELECTRONICS FAIR

AU142004 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] Ljubljana--Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday visited the 27th International Fair of Electronics at the economic exhibition grounds. During his visit to the Yugoslav exhibitors, and in talks with them, Stane Bolanc said among other things that steps should be taken as soon as possible to prepare the necessary agreements and accords to produce the most acceptable computer system that Yugoslavia needs.

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ARMY DEVELOPMENT, BUDGET

LD221244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0907 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct (TANJUG)--The consolidation of our country's defense capability during the ensuing medium-term plan must be one of the basic joint objectives of the social and economic development of Yugoslavia. This is stressed in the draft agreement on the foundations of the Yugoslav social plan up to 1985 dealing with the development of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA].

The discussion on this agreement has now begun in the SFRY Assembly. With the exception of two articles which regulate the question of financing the YPA and Territorial Defense there exists, as is known, full agreement among all the republics and provinces on the development of the YPA during the ensuing 5 years. The representatives of the republics and provinces, in cooperation with the YPA, are trying to devise the most suitable way of financing our armed forces bearing in mind the economic situation of our country, stabilization activities and budget possibilities of our society as a whole. In this respect the YPA is displaying a high degree of readiness to be incorporated in stabilization developments on a broad basis. The first specific steps have been made in this direction, regulating the YPA requirements relative to previous years.

The participants in these negotiations believe that only independent development and constant consolidation of the defense capability of our country can ensure a peaceful and independent development of the SFRY. This means that in the ensuing 5-year period, too, all social subjects will even more actively and fully concern themselves with matters connected with all-people's defense and social self-protection. Bearing in mind the constant trend toward the development of more up-to-date and complex weaponry in the armies of all countries in the world, it is clear that in the ensuing years, too, it will be a good thing to develop and improve the existing and devise better forms of organization of our armed forces. This will be attained mainly by stepping up the general combat and particularly fire power capability of wartime and peacetime YPA and territorial defense units, by more up-to-date training, by introducing modern equipment and by increasing the efficiency of all other component parts of our armed forces. The trend is to ensure the updating of all aspects and services and of the combat systems for air defense, antitank and antiparachute fighting of the YPA. Obviously we must have an army which will be capable independently or with Territorial Defense forces to fight against any aggressor, forestall aggression and make possible the mobilization of other forces of our society.

In order to maintain our modern army and constantly keep it in full combat readiness, the agreement envisages that 6.17 percent of our nominal national income will be set aside for YPA requirements. So the point of departure is the economic potential of our country and the need to continue the process of the YPA's modernization. This rate was also applied during the current 5-year plan but was not fully realized. What happened was that the funds created by valorization [valorizacija], since the growth of national income was always higher than planned, amounting to about 38 billion dinars, were not realized or, to put it more accurately, the YPA was financed to the tune of about 5.3 percent. According to available information, these 38 billion dinars will be "written off," which is assessed as a significant contribution to stabilization made by the YPA. There is, moreover, an exchange of views in progress between the republics and provinces on the extent of the percentage to be set aside for the YPA. There is a considerable likelihood that 6.17 percent will be accepted, but with certain reservations connected with valorization. What might happen will be that valorization will be carried out only if the growth of our nominal national income is 5 percent above plan. By applying this principle the percentage to be set aside will be reduced to a percentage below 6 percent.

GENERAL CUIC REPORTS ON ARMY STABILIZATION MEASURES

AU172001 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2152 9 Oct 80 p 5

[Speech by Col Gen Dane Cuic, president of the Committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, during a discussion at the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee in Belgrade on 29 September]

[Text] Proceeding from the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium of November last year, the organizations of the League of Communists, the commands and other subjective factors in the Yugoslav People's Army have moved to the center of their ideological-political activity issues and problems connected with the country's economic situation, stabilization measures and efforts to find in the army as favorable solutions as possible in accordance with the demands imposed by that situation.

The ideological-political activity in the League of Communists is mainly aimed at interpreting the essence, importance and necessity of the economic stabilization measures that have a deep political substance and represent the basis for the self-managing transformation of our society as well as the material and political basis for strengthening the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. It is being especially emphasized that implementation of the economic stabilization policy is a political task of primary importance for the League of Communists and all other subjective factors.

Plans Are Coordinated With Potential

Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army know that, in view of the great issues, problems and disproportions in the economy that must be solved, the struggle for economic stabilization will last for a long time and it will be difficult and very complex. They know that the measures taken and the policy followed in the sphere of economic stabilization fully concern the Yugoslav People's Army regardless of the fact that the army operates according to the system of budget institutions. Being guided in this connection by the general criterion that members of the Yugoslav People's Army must be prepared to bear their share of the burden of stabilization and to share the fate of the working people of our country, the communists in the Yugoslav People's Army know that the country's economic situation requires restrictions and denials as well as coordination of personal and general standards of living with existing potential.

The development, the rate of buildup and the level of modernization of our armed forces--in face of the entire difficult international situation--depend on the socioeconomic development, the volume of material production and the entire economic and political stability of our society and consequently economic stabilization is for us a primary task. It is on these ideological-political foundations that the organization of the League of Communists, the commands and other subjective factors in the army have developed their activity that is being constantly intensified and that is constantly acquiring new substance and new stimulants. The plans for this year have been reexamined and they are being constantly updated and coordinated with our potential. Because of the decelerated growth of national income and the price increases considerably in excess of the planned increases as well as because of changes in the dinar's exchange rates, the army has taken and continues to take numerous measures to remedy the newly created situation.

The demands of stabilization, the price increase and the increase in the cost of living have prompted us to aim at fulfilling and materially ensuring the priority tasks that are most directly connected with combat readiness and to undertake a number of restrictive measures among which the most significant this year is the decision to halt construction of more than 100 capital investment projects. [paragraph continues]

The food, clothing, accomodation and medical treatment expenditures of units and institutions have been noticeably reduced. The outlay of funds for training activities is being reduced and measures are being taken to reduce the consumption of liquid fuels and to substitute solid for liquid fuels. Several measures have been taken to ensure greater efficiency in the use of heating energy, electric energy consumption, health care and so forth.

Saving programs and plans have been adopted by all our communities. Work is in progress to find new opportunities for more efficient economic operations. The councils for saving and efficiency that exist in all units have been activated and efforts continue to ensure support and recognition for initiatives and innovations, as well as to ensure that saving and economical operations become as much as possible the style of behavior and work primarily of those subjective factors that are directly involved in decisionmaking concerning the use of material and financial resources or in directing the organization of work.

The country's own production of weapons and military equipment is basically experiencing the same problems in the supply of raw materials and producer goods as all our other industries. That has an unfavorable effect on the volume of production and the fulfillment of plans. Efforts are being made to reorient the military industry to a greater extent to domestic raw materials and supply sources. At the same time it is necessary to ensure that all the numerous cooperating factors throughout the country fulfill their commitments more efficiently and in good time.

The scientific research and development capacities have been oriented to the most important tasks and, in cooperation with the research organizations outside the Yugoslav People's Army, they should make possible as rapid a reorientation as possible to and a greater participation of the country's own sources in supplying the military industry.

The directions, that is, a draft plan for the future development of the armed forces for the 1981-85 period have been prepared this year. The highest SFRY political and Assembly organs have reviewed that plan and, having made appropriate suggestions, have accepted it as an orientation plan. All the essential ideological, social, military-political and material factors decisively influencing the directions of further development, the volume, structure and primacy in building up the armed forces have been taken into consideration to the greatest possible extent in the preparation of that plan. The preparation of the plan for future development was preceded by comprehensive analyses and studies. Past experiences were taken into consideration and a determination was made of what is most important with the aim of ensuring with relatively reduced resources the essential elements of defense capability and the growth of the armed forces' combat readiness. In determining the priorities, the highest priority has been given to the modernization of the armed forces.

That is the most important document of the armed forces that decisively affects and most directly influences the country's stabilization policy measures. It is based on material possibilities, the growth of national income and the volume of resources allocated by society for defense. The fact that the sociopolitical communities are late in drafting their development plans for the next 5 years has represented certain difficulty in preparing the armed forces' plan. The most capable command cadres, scientific research institutions and organization and the appropriate organs of our society have been engaged in preparation of the plan.

The present situation in the army--in the basic organizations of the League of Communists and in units and institutions--is characterized by comprehensive and intensive ideological-political and specific activities aimed at explaining the economic situation as well as its causes and the ways to overcome it. The programs of ideological-political work and the contents of political activity are permeated with topical questions about the economic situation. [paragraph continues]

The information dissemination among communists and members of the army has improved. Furthermore we strive to maintain as direct contacts and communications between the leaderships and the rank and file as possible, to be informed on developments and to be as close to the source as possible. Although in the army there is no opposition to basic political and economic orientations and measures, in practice we do encounter individual instances of failure to understand these orientations and measures. They are instances of failure to grasp the graveness and seriousness of the country's economic situation and instances of belief that all will be easily and quickly overcome.

We have concluded that, in addition to the specific saving and efficiency measures that have been taken, it is important for us to provide more thorough explanations, to inform members of our army on economic trends and problems in the world and their effect on our country and to ensure that members of our army will more completely and realistically recognize and better understand the state, difficulties and contradictory situations in which many of our work organizations and the entire economy have found themselves. We are also promoting an already adopted practice of visits by members of the army to economic organizations to enable them to improve their understanding and recognition of the complex nature of economic problems.

Restrictions Are Viewed With Understanding

It is a unanimous appraisal of all party leaderships that members of the army have accepted the economic stabilization measures as the only way to solve the accumulated economic problems and difficulties and that they have demonstrated understanding and flexibility in their demands. An enormous majority has accepted with understanding the corresponding restrictions in the sphere of personal and general spending and a decline in the standard of living. Solidarity with our workers and our workers class and readiness to share the stabilization burden with that class have been demonstrated this time also.

However, a further decline in the standard of living could affect the moral-political attitudes especially among the category of personnel with lower personal incomes.

The present military-political situation is very complex. International relations are characterized by deep contradictions and many unsolved issues and problems. The policy of a position of force is increasingly apparent. All this hampers the positive processes of relaxation of international tension, represents a constant threat to peace and compels us to constantly strengthen our country's defense capability.

In conclusion, I think that the appraisal of the state of our economy provided in the report of the Presidium and especially today in the introductory report by Comrade Doronjski is correct. In the same way the indicated directions of the future actions of the League of Communists are completely acceptable. I am convinced that our strategy is correct. We must seek solutions along the line of stronger influence, more effective activity and work and more specific responsibility of the League of Communists in the sphere of socioeconomic relations as well as along the line of more efficient functioning and strengthening of the socialist self-managing system.

CIVIL DEFENSE PREPARATIONS, EXERCISES REPORTED

Council Notes 'Extraordinary Success'

AU141954 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Oct 80 p 4

[V. K. report]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Oct--What has been accomplished thus far in the sphere of preparing the people for civil defense and defense represents an extraordinary success. [paragraph continues]

Millions of people have been prepared and trained in numerous courses, schools and exercises for the tasks that they would have to perform in a possible war or in great natural disasters and catastrophes. However, the civil defense training and exercises must not have an exclusively demonstrative character. They must primarily be a test of the level of training and an analysis of accomplishments in this field.

Civil defense development and training in the past 2 and 1/2 years have been characterized by increased investments. More than 5.6 billion dinars, that is about 250 dinars for every citizen, have been invested for equipment and training in that important strategic component of all-people's defense and social self-protection. About 3 million citizens, that is 13 percent of the population, including 930,000 women, are now engaged in civil defense units and staffs in our country. The mass activities connected with training and testing the all-people's defense and social self-protection system that have been organized in the last few years throughout the country by the SAWP, under the title "Nothing Must Surprise Us," have made a significant contribution to preparing, training and perfecting the training of the people for their tasks in war.

That is a resume of what was discussed today at the session of the SFRY Council for Civil Defense presided over by Col Gen Ivan Miskovic. Discussing the state of civil defense preparedness and the progress of implementing the SFRY Presidency's document entitled "Policy and Goals of Development of Civil Defense in the 1976-85 Period," the council members called attention to what has been achieved in past period and what still has to be done in this field. The organizing and equipping of training centers for civil defense cadres were also discussed. A report on the fifth Yugoslav competition of fire brigades and a report on preparations for the observation of Civil Defense Day next year were submitted at the session.

Macedonian Exercise

LD201115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Skopje, 19 Oct (TANJUG)--A group of the highest-ranking leaders from the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, including Angel Cemerski, president of the Macedonia League of Communists Central Committee; Krste Markovski, president of the Macedonia SAWP Republican Conference; Blagoj Popov, president of the Republican Executive Council; Dzemail Vejseli, president of the Macedonia Trade Union Federation; and Lt Col Gen Boro Causev, commander of the Republican Territorial Defense headquarters, have been following the closing activities of the "All in Defense and Protection '80" action, which is being held for the second day in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

In the Skopje municipality Kisela Voda, the Aerodrom settlement and Vasko Karangeleski and Cardar local communities, the Macedonia leaders saw directly the practical implementation of the all-people's defense and social self-protection exercises, in which more than 50,000 working people and citizens took part.

More than 140 organizations of associated labor, in which 23,000 people are employed, very successfully came to grips with the numerous defense and self-protection skills not only under conditions of war, but also on the occasion of various natural and other types of disasters. The activities of the exercise, in which the most varied defense and self-protection activities were demonstrated fully, were also followed by representatives of the federation and of the republics and provinces.

This time too those present at the exercise were able to assure themselves that it had been demonstrated that the Yugoslav defense system consists not only of the armed forces, but of every man, every work organization, local community and project....

All the structures of civil protection and territorial defense in these Skopje local communities, as well as in organizations of associated labor demonstrated a high level of mobilization during the exercise and the activities carried out were adapted to various conditions.

Angel Cemerski, president of the Macedonia League of Communists Central Committee, at the end of the closing activities of this exercise made a positive assessment and pointed to the great significance of this review of readiness and unity of the working people and citizens in Macedonia in exceptional conditions. In his words, this action has a multifaceted significance and very high ideopolitical and moral-political dimension. I think, he said, that during this year major results have been achieved, despite some weaknesses. Such actions should be thought out even more. The action should be designed to become the place for resolving problems which have arisen in the course of the year and should even gain a working and productive character. We must train every working man to defend the country, and through such actions we are training all subjects to contribute to the defense of the country every day in their working environments, while working.

The struggle for the defense of our country's independence, Cemerski emphasized, must be waged every day at every work place in all organized structures of society, in self-management, political and mass communities and societies. Only in this way can this action be involved in the overall political system and in political efforts to ensure our independence, autonomy and nonalignment in international relations, to stimulate working people in the struggle for greater production and living standards and to create a new consciousness. Without everyday efforts our complex problems of economic stabilization cannot be solved. That is why what we are achieving in these moments of special organization must become a broad front of activity and work method for every communist and every member of work collectives and local communities.

Vojvodina Plan Approval

LD211102 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Novi Sad, 20 Oct (TANJUG)--The delegates of the Commission for National Defense and Social Self-Protection of all chambers of the Vojvodina Assembly have expressed unanimous support for the proposed documents for consolidating national defense and social self-protection in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina from 1981-1985, and have asked for the drafts of these documents to be sent to all municipalities for public discussions.

What is at stake is the draft documents on the foundations of the social plan of the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection and financing these activities, which are of exceptional importance for the consolidation of security, preserving the achievements of our revolution, protecting the socialist self-managing system and for more responsible behavior by every working man and citizen and of work organization in the economy and in the institutions in noneconomic activities because all-people's defense and social self-protection have become the broadest joint and responsible task of all organs, organizations, institutions, sociopolitical communities, sociopolitical organizations, working people and citizens in every village, town and work collective.

A broader explanation for these important documents for the consolidation of all-people's defense and social self-protection was provided by Maj Gen Zivko Blagojev, provincial secretary of national defense. A very lively debate was cogently chaired by Biro Istvan, chairman of the Commission for National Defense and Social Self-Protection of all the chambers of the Vojvodina Assembly.

These documents will be discussed by the delegates of the chamber of associated labor, of the chamber of municipalities and of the sociopolitical chamber of the Vojvodina Assembly at their forthcoming session. The delegates will ask for more extensive and fuller views to be obtained on the proposed solutions in all municipalities, in the towns and in the villages--at the grassroot levels which set in motion territorial defense, social self-protection and civil defense actions and actions relative to other aspects of consolidating the security of our socialist self-managing Yugoslavia.

Kosovo President Receives Commanders

AU142005 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] Pristina--Dzavid Nimani, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, yesterday in Pristina received Lt Gen Eugen Lebaric, commander of the Nis Military District, and Maj Gen Fadilj Curanoli, commander of the Kosovo Provincial Territorial Defense Staff. On that occasion the two generals informed the president of the province's Presidency on certain problems of all-people's defense.

CROATIAN COMMITTEE CRITICIZES RELIGIOUS PRESS

AU142002 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 8 Oct 80 p 2

[Peter Potocnik report]

[Text] Zagreb, 7 Oct--At its session today, the committee for Information of the Socialist Republic of Croatia discussed occurrences of politicization of churches through their journals. The committee pointed out in this connection that in the past our press has written about various occurrences and tendencies in the religious press and about the activity of churches in general only when it was necessary to confront any incorrect views connected with such occurrences and tendencies.

However, that does not imply that it is necessary to stay silent about various individual actions or statements that are made especially from nationalist positions. There are 24 active religious communities in Croatia. The strongest of them is the Catholic religious community, that regularly publishes about 70 newspapers, pamphlets and other publications.

The newspaper GLAS KONCILA, published since 1962 by the Zagreb Archbishopric, is primarily prominent for its nonreligious topics. Attempts at political activities of a certain section of the Catholic hierarchy have been noticed also in the recent period. Various theses about endangered religious freedom in the socialist society have appeared. A polemic on the study by Todo Kurtovic entitled "Religion and Self-Managing Society" claiming that Kurtovic advocates the thesis that the church defends the capitalist system, which, of course, is not true, is particularly conspicuous in the last two issues of that newspaper. The latest discussion in GLAS KONCILA about socialism in the world and about the so-called atheistic and religious socialisms (about the latter in connection with the events in Poland) especially "indicate" the solution offered to the contemporary world by "religious socialism."

It is true, it was emphasized at the session of the committee, that the Catholic Church was very quick to recognize the problems of our people abroad, but it is also true that the Catholic Church exploited that sphere for its own propaganda. About 130 religious missions, including a large number of priests, are active abroad. The church press glorifies every step made by the church for our workers abroad. However, it has never been possible until now to read in that press that, for instance, at the beginning many emigres worked in those missions and acted from positions hostile to Yugoslavia.